The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6361. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Sumner Declines to Serve on the Investigation.

Trumbull Attempts to Put Schurz in His Place.

No Committee to be Appointed for the Present.

Gen. Howard's Mission of Peace to the Apaches.

Senator Wilson Prognosticates a New-Hampshire Victory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Vice-President, near the close of the debate last night, declined, as he had the right to do under the rules, to appoint the Committee to make the investigation into the sales of arms during 1870. Thus the responsibility was left with the Senate itself as to how the Committee should be composed. Mr. SUMNER declined in advance to serve. After the morning hour, while the Appropriation bill was pending, Mr. CAMERON obtained consent to proceed to the election of a committee. He offered a list of Senators to be elected in the usual form without a ballot. Mr. SUMNER declining to serve, Mr. CAMERON substituted Mr. HAMLIN as Chairman. The other members proposed were Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson and Harlan. Mr. SHERMAN plead his duties on the Finance Committee as an excuse for declining to be placed on the list. Mr. TRUMBULL thought it was a most unfair proceeding. Mr. SUMNER being unable to serve upon the Committee, that Mr. SCHURZ should also be left off, since they were the only two Senators to be found to declare that there was even a suspicion of anything wrong in connection with the sales of arms. Mr. SUMNER also admitted, without, indeed, expressing it in as many words, the whole affair would be valueless to them if one of them could not have a chance to make a minority report. Mr. TRUMBULL afterward moved that SCHURZ be substituted for Mr. SHERMAN, who had asked to be relieved of the service. It was evident that the discussion was about to be reopened, and Mr. BOREMAN moved to lay Mr. CAMERON's motion on the table. There seemed a good deal of indifference about the result, but after some delay a count of the Senate was made, and the motion to lay on the table was carried, without any opposition. Among those who voted for it were SUMNER, SCHURZ and TRUMBULL, whose action was understood to mean that no investigation was desired unless Mr. SCHURZ could be a member of the Committee. If the friends of the President had voted to suspend the proceedings in this manner, and SUMNER and SCHURZ had voted on the opposite side, there would have been a great cry made that the Administration meant after all to prevent the investigation, but SCHURZ and company took a different course, and by voice and action impeached the integrity and honor of such men as Mr. HAMLIN, whose character belongs to the country, and showed that it was only a particular kind of an investigation which they desired, and that an impartial examination and report would not be pleasing to them. What course will now be taken is uncertain, but it would seem proper that as Mr. SUMNER and Mr. SCHURZ are pleased with the action of today, the first movement should come from them, if it is to be reversed.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The action of the House in passing a bill to repeal the duties on tea and coffee has frightened the dealers in all parts of the country, who are flocking here to see what the Senate will do about it. They oppose a sudden change. Their anxiety may be relieved by the statements made in the Senate today, that in no event would any law be made to take effect before July, or till all interests affected by the reduction had an opportunity to adapt themselves to the change.

TARIFF.

The Ways and Means are consulting daily over a Tariff and Internal Revenue bill. The Committee is seeking to so frame this bill that it will leave sufficient revenue to pay annually $80,000,000 on the principal of the debt, after the current expenses of the Government are provided for. The Committee, as the result of its deliberations thus far, is quite confident that it can frame a bill, to this effect, upon which it can unite.

THE HOUSE.

The House spent an uninteresting day, passing an immense number of private bills and making good progress on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The debate on the latter elicited some handsome eulogies of the Weather Signal Service Bureau and its valuable work during the past year, to which few were found to demur. The House by taking up the deficiency bill instead of the William and Mary College proposition, which went over until today, indicated pretty clearly that it is not favorably disposed toward that audacious claim. The St. Croix bill was finally compromised by a reference to the Public Lands Committee.

A MISSION OF PEACE.

The Secretary of the Interior has succeeded in obtaining the services of Gen. O. O. HOWARD to visit the Apache Indians on a mission of peace. The only anxiety with regard to any Indian hostilities next Spring arises from the Apaches. Mr. COLFAX visited them last Fall, but did not meet with complete success in settling the difficulties that have existed between the whites and Indians. As Spring returns there comes reports which show that precautions and renewed efforts to keep the Apaches from the war-path are at least on the side of prudence. The Secretary has been seeking an agent upon whose report he could place full reliance as a basis for action, whose judgment and experience and character would command also the confidence of the whole country. He telegraphed last week to ROBERT COLYER, of Chicago, who was unable to respond favorably. In at last securing the services of Gen. HOWARD there is much good fortune. His rank and experience as a soldier will enable him to secure respectful consideration from the military in the Territory and avoid the unpleasant complications of last Autumn, while his Christian and benevolent character, well-known to the whole country, will inspire the belief that his dealings with the Indians themselves will be guided by the spirit of liberality and justice.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Senator WILSON returned today from New-Hampshire, and he reports that the prospects for a decisive Republican victory are encouraging. He speaks very emphatically in regard to the opinions of the Republicans of New-Hampshire concerning the recent political debate in the Senate. He says they are unanimous in condemning its promoters, and that they look with mingled pity and anger upon the Senators who brought the matter to public notice. The opinion among the people is that it was done solely for political purposes, and they indignantly denounce everything that looks like betraying the party. Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD and Hon. EUGENE HALE left tonight to reinforce the brigade of speakers already in the field.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The Chicago Relief bill has again been reported back favorably by the Senate, the principal change being to leave the list of articles on which drawback shall be allowed undefined, and to confine the application of the bill to the rebuilding of structures actually burned.

PROSECUTION FOR BRIBERY.

Mr. BAYARD, who is now seemingly as fixed in the determination to devote his life to the discovery of frauds and corruption as Mr. SCHURZ, today introduced a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence between the Attorney-General and District-Attorney DAVIS, of New-York, in regard to the prosecution for bribery. On introducing this resolution, Mr. BAYARD made a complaint, the burden of which was, that if guilty persons were punished, no more information of fraud could be obtained. He would let corruption go on unchecked, in order that there might be something for him to find out and denounce. He expressed surprise that anything should have been undertaken in the way of reform, till the Committee had reported, which evidently was a great disappointment to all the reformers, who are seemingly willing that corruption should exist, unless they can have the prestige to be gained by its correction. Mr. BUCKINGHAM replied briefly. The passage of the resolution was interrupted today, by the end of the morning hour.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEES.

Mr. GEO. OPDYKE, of New-York, and Mr. HAMILTON A. HILL, of Boston, and Mr. FREDERICK A. FRALEY, of Philadelphia, were before the Commerce Committees of both the House and Senate today as representatives of the National Board of Trade, and presented the views adopted by that Board, at its meeting in St. Louis last November. In the interest of a revival of commerce, they ask free ships and drawbacks of the duties on materials for ship-building. They advocated a change in the law regulating the inland ports of entry, and also action to favor a revival of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: SETH J. COBLE, to be Collector of Customs at Philadelphia; JOHN L. HAYNES, Collector of Customs at Brazos, Santiago, Texas; JAMES ATKINS, Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga. Also the following Postmasters: EDWARD M. CHENEY, in place of C. M. HAMILTON, Ex-Congressman, rejected, at Jacksonville, Fla.; BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Circleville, Ohio, and HENRY A. BRUNER, at Albion, N. Y.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease During the Month of February $12,321,451 52.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt statement for the month ending Feb. 29:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,147,700,500 00
Bonds at five per cent	352,200,700 00
Bonds at four and a half per cent	.....
Bonds at four per cent	.....
Principal	$1,499,901,200 00
Interest	12,696,237 88
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$670,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	16,140,000 00
Principal	$30,810,000 00
Interest	248,416 66
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$1,671,122 20
Interest	270,308 54
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$357,391,191 25
Fractional currency	1,401,200 00
Coin certificates	22,030,000 00
Principal	$381,022,391 25
Unclaimed interest	14,644 46
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,017,249,743 94
Interest	12,422,499 40
Total	$2,029,672,243 34
Cash in Treasury.	
Coin	$119,469,812 02
Currency	14,463,420 82
Total	$133,933,232 84
Debt less Cash in the Treasury.	
March 1, 1872	$1,895,739,010 50
Feb. 1, 1872	1,908,204,962 50
Decrease of debt during the past month	12,321,451 52
Increase of debt since March 1, 1871	94,926,256 94
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1866 to March 1, 1872	290,049,702 06
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 00
Interest paid by the United States	14,931,870 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	9,477,128 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	11,154,742 00

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1—7 P. M.—The low barometer, which on Thursday evening was over West Virginia, has moved eastward over the Middle Atlantic Coast, beyond our stations, the area of snow having extended to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, clearing away during Thursday night. Cloudy weather with occasional light snow has prevailed from the Upper Mississippi to the Lower Missouri Valleys. An area of low barometer has developed in the Gulf, and is probably central south of Western Florida; the area of rain extending over the Gulf States to Sou thern South Carolina, and cloudy weather to the Ohio Valley, and thence to Virginia. Brisk northeasterly winds have prevailed west of Alabama. Clearing weather is now reported from Eastern Texas. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and New Orleans. Cloudy weather, with rain, has prevailed at San Francisco and Portland, Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer south of Western Florida will probably move north-eastwardly into the South Atlantic States during the night, the area of rain extending by Saturday morning to Virginia, and of snow from northern Mississippi to probably the Ohio Valley, increasing to, possibly, brisk north-easterly winds along the South Atlantic coast. Clearing weather with the winds veering to northwesterly will extend eastward from Texas into Alabama by Saturday morning, and Western Tennessee and Georgia by evening; pleasant weather prevail over the New-England States; increasing cloudiness over the Middle States, with probably threatening weather from Pennsylvania southward.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening, except possibly for the South Atlantic and Gulf coast.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

During the cold weather of yesterday the thermometer indicated at 6 A. M., 17°; 11 A. M., 29°; 3 P. M., 36°; 9 P. M., 26°. Barometer, 30.11, 30.17, 30.12, 30.20. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 36°, 47°, 55°, 47°.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening the northern horizon became suddenly illuminated with the auroral light. The finest display of the northern lights were those of the years 1859, 1837 and 1835. In this latter year the TIMES print could easily be read by these brilliant electric lights.

The New-Jersey Methodist Conference.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—The Methodist Conference met at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. Dr. HARRIS, of New-York, presented the statement of the Missionary Society for the year. He urged prompt payment of collections and continued liberality toward the objects of the Society. The claims of "worn-out preachers" on the Conference funds was reported at $6,220, and the amount received therefor only $5,500 94, leaving a deficit of $619 06. An amendment to the marriage law was urged, requiring persons to produce a certificate or license from non civil magistrates that they have duly complied with the law and are of full age. A long debate took place in regard to Vineland Seminary, which finally resulted in the adopting a resolution to raise $20,000. A committee was appointed to confer with the lay conference and solicit their co-operation.

The electoral college of lay delegates of the M. E. Church was held this afternoon. Hon. S. A. DOBBINS and JAMES BISHOP were elected delegates to the General Conference. A joint meeting of the laity and clergy was held and resolutions were adopted to aid the Vineland Seminary.

The Murder of the Pennsylvania Farmer, Daniel Kramer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—ISAAC HUMMELL, EMMANUEL AGNENBACH and WM. KRAMER, arrested at Pottsville, Penn., on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of DANIEL KRAMER, and the probably fatal wounding of his wife, were released today. JOHNNY BROWN, the alleged murderer, was committed to answer the charge at the April Term of the Criminal Court. Mrs. KRAMER returned to consciousness, and is still living, although in a precarious condition.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The American Reply to Earl Granville's Note Leaves by Today's Steamer—No Probability of its Proving a Cause of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The American reply to Earl GRANVILLE's note was fully and finally agreed upon in Cabinet meeting today, and was forwarded to-night, so as to take Saturday's steamer from New-York. It is perfectly safe to say, from what is known of its contents, that its reception by the English Cabinet will not be the cause of war. On the contrary, so far as the tone of the reply is concerned, it is not only eminently pacific, but it is very suggestive, by pointing out a way of escape by which the British Government can avoid its present unpleasant dilemma. Much regret and some surprise is expressed in the reply that England should so interpret the treaty as to lead to a possible reopening of the questions supposed to be closed by the negotiation. The record of the negotiations as written in the protocols, is adduced to show that the American Commissioners never waived the claims for indirect losses, except when proposing to accept a sum in gross as an amicable settlement, which proposition was rejected by the British Commissioners. The treaty itself is considered to show that the presentation of the claims is not barred, and the action of the mixed commission in this city, in the matter of the presentation of the Confederate cotton loan claims, which have expressly been excluded by the language of the treaty, is cited to show the action of this Government, when the positions of the parties are precisely reversed. The reply further states, and this is probably the most important feature of it, that the President is perfectly willing to submit the question of jurisdiction to the Geneva Tribunal itself for decision, and if the British Government is assured that the President is far more anxious that the international question involved in these claims should be forever settled by this tribunal, and thus removed from the arena of discussion and debate, than he is to obtain any verdict of exemplary damages in its consideration, it is confidently anticipated here that the reception of this reply will have a very mollifying influence on public sentiment there, and yet there is nothing whatever in it that indicates in the least any receding from the position assumed at the outset. There are many people here who do not believe the Treaty of Washington a thing of the past by any means.

Summaries of the British Cases.

The London papers print copious extracts from the English case in respect of the *Alabama* claims. The Government present a concise summary of their facts and arguments as follows:

"Her Britannic Majesty's Government has now stated, for the information of the arbitrators, the principal facts which it believes to be material to a just adjudication on the claims urged on the part of the United States. In so doing, Her Majesty's Government has been under the unavoidable disadvantage of having to meet a case which has not yet been presented. When that shall have been done, and the claims of the United States shall have been clearly ascertained, Her Majesty's Government will avail itself of the opportunity which it will have, under article 5 of the treaty, to submit to the tribunal such additional or more ample statement of facts as may then appear to be necessary. It forbears also, until a comparison of the cases submitted on both sides shall have shown what points are really in dispute between the two Governments, to enter into argument in support of its own position, and will for the present content itself with placing before the tribunal the considerations which follow.

That vessels should, under whatever circumstances, have been procured from British ports for warlike use, and employed as belligerent cruisers against the United States, (Great Britain herself being neutral,) has been a subject of displeasure and regret to Her Britannic Majesty's Government. This regret is not removed by the fact that they undoubtedly are to a just appreciation of the question—that the vessels were obtained by means of artifice and concealment, which defeated the vigilance of the officers of the Government; that all of them, when they respectively departed from Her Majesty's dominions, were wholly unarmed, and some of them constituted as mere merchant ships, without any special adaptation for war; that they were few in number; and that the persons who gained possession and control of them, and by whom they were need for war, were themselves, as the Government of the United States has never ceased to maintain, American citizens. Circumstances such as these must greatly affect, in the judgment of any impartial person, the question as to the responsibility of the neutral Government; yet it is nevertheless true that the acts themselves, (being such as, if done or authorized by the neutral Government, would have compromised its neutrality,) had an inevitable tendency to disturb its relations with the belligerent against whom they were directed. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, has not hesitated to express its regret, frankly and publicly, to the Government of the United States, and has permitted the expression of it to be placed on record in the treaty which has been concluded between the two Powers.

But the Government of the United States insists that it is entitled to satisfaction in money for claims which it asserts have arisen out of acts of these vessels—that is, out of operations of war carried on, by means of them, by the persons in possession of them for the time being. It is manifest that the contention is one which Her Britannic Majesty's Government, although animated by the most friendly feelings toward the United States, could not, with due regard to its own rights and those of neutral nations in general, consent to acknowledge, not believing it to be just. It is a claim of strict right, which can be supported only by clearly establishing that an international duty owed by Great Britain to the United States has been violated by Great Britain, and by showing further that an appreciable injury has accrued directly from this cause to the United States, for which Great Britain ought in justice to make reparation in money. It is for the Government of the United States, then, to substantiate these positions, to specify clearly the international duty or duties on which it relies, and to prove the violation of which it complains.

A charge of injurious negligence on the part of a sovereign Government in the exercise of any of the powers of sovereignty needs to be maintained on strong and solid grounds. Every sovereign Government claims the right to be independent of external scrutiny or interference in its exercise of these powers; and the general assumption that they are exercised with good faith and reasonable care and that laws are fairly and properly administered—an assumption without which peace and friendly intercourse could not exist among nations—ought to subsist until it has been displaced by proof to the contrary. It is not enough to suggest or prove that a Government in the exercise of reasonable judgment on some question of fact or law, and using the means of information at its command, has formed and acted on an opinion from which another Government dissents or can induce an arbitrator to dissent. Still less is it sufficient to show that a judgment pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction, and acted upon by the Executive, was tainted with error. An administrative act founded on error, or an erroneous judgment of a Court, may, indeed, under some circumstances, found a claim to compensation on behalf of a person or Government injured by the act or judgment. But a charge of negligence brought against a Government cannot be supported on such grounds. Nor is it enough to suggest or prove some defect of judgment or penetration, or something less than the utmost possible promptitude and celerity of action, on the part of an officer of the Government in the execution of his official duties. To found on this alone a claim to compensation, as for a breach of international duty, would be to exact in international affairs a perfection of administration which few Governments or none attain in fact, or could reasonably hope to attain, in their domestic concerns; it would set up an impracticable and therefore unjust and fallacious standard, would give occasion to incessant and unreasonable complaints, and render the situation of neutrals intolerable. Nor, again, is a nation to be held responsible for a delay or omission possessed by mere accident, and not by the want of reasonable foresight or care. Lastly, it is not sufficient to show that an act had been done which is was the duty of the Government to endeavor to prevent. It is necessary to allege and to prove that there has been a failure to use, for the prevention of an act which the Government was bound to endeavor to prevent, such care as governments ordinarily employ in their domestic concerns, and may reasonably be expected to exert in matters of international interest and obligation. These considerations apply with especial force to nations which enjoy the enjoyment of free institutions and in which the Government is bound to obey and cannot dispense with the laws.

If the tribunal should come to the conclusion that Great Britain has incurred any liability to the United States, the question will then arise what should be deemed the just measure and extent of that liability. Her Britannic Majesty's Government abstains at present from entering into that question, and will reserve such observations as may be duly offered in relation to it on the part of Great Britain to a later stage of the proceedings. Here it is sufficient to remark that a claim on the part of a belligerent to be indemnified at the expense of a neutral for losses inflicted or occasioned, by any of the ordinary operations of war, on the plea that these operations were assisted or facilitated by negligence on the part of the neutral Government, is one which involves grave considerations and requires to be weighed with the utmost care. Losses of which such negligence is the direct and proximate cause (and it is in respect of such only that compensation could justly be awarded) are commonly not easy to separate from those springing from other causes. Success in warlike operations is generally due not only to the force possessed, but to the skill and courage exerted by the successful combatant. If claims of this nature were to be freely admitted, a belligerent might demand to be admitted by the neutral against consequences fairly attributable, in part or altogether, not to the fault of the latter but to his own want of capacity and enterprise. Her Majesty's Government has been compelled to point out that in respect of the vessels to which the foregoing statement relates there was, on the part of the Government of the United States or its officers, an extraordinary remissness in using the naval forces at their disposal, and that if ordinary activity had been exerted in the endeavor to intercept and capture these vessels, the losses of which the United States now complain would probably have been in great measure averted. It cannot be consistent with any reasonable view of international obligations that a sovereign State, alleging itself to be aggrieved by some imputed negligence of a neutral Government, should on that account claim indemnity from the neutral for losses in the course of warlike operations which it has not actively and diligently exerted itself to prevent or arrest.

It is the constant aim of Her Britannic Majesty's Government throughout the war to observe with fidelity and exactness the obligations, and to maintain unimpaired the rights, which the law and practice of nations have assigned to neutral Powers. In upholding those rights all the nations of the world are interested; and it was the duty of Great Britain as a maritime Power of the first order, brought by circumstances into closer contact with the war than any other State, to resist on the one hand any encroachment on them, and to abstain on the other from any attempt to extend them beyond the just and expedient limits traced out by International law. Her Majesty's Government has given the best proof of its sincerity in these respects, as well as its earnest desire to promote the pacific and amicable settlement of international differences, by proposing and agreeing to refer to the judgment of impartial arbitrators the question whether, in the matter complained of by the United States, it has failed to discharge any international duty. In deciding on the questions submitted, it will be the duty of the tribunal will be called upon to apply to them principles and considerations of wide application, not confined to maritime neutrality, nor to the acts and conduct of maritime nations alone. Great Britain is prepared to accept the award, whether favorable or unfavorable to her. She desires only that it shall be just. It will be only that it shall be founded on a true and equitable interpretation of the law of nations, and on principles which she herself and all other Powers may be entitled, whether as neutral or as belligerent, to acknowledge and abide by in time to come.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Assailant Disarmed by Her Faithful Scotch Groom, John Brown—O'Connor and His Relatives.

LONDON, March 1.—The assault upon Queen VICTORIA yesterday by the man O'CONNOR is the theme of universal comment and condemnation in the morning journals. They draw a comparison between the act of this one individual and the immense demonstration of loyalty made by the entire populace of London, as well as other demonstrations throughout the United Kingdom, on Tuesday last. Previous to his attack on Her Majesty O'CONNOR scaled the iron railing ten feet in height, which surround the Court-yard at Buckingham Palace. When he approached the carriage of the Queen he first saw Lady CHURCHILL, lady in waiting, who was riding with Her Majesty, and was about to assault her, but he soon discovered his mistake and turned upon the Queen. Her Majesty's groom, JOHN BROWN, who was riding behind her carriage, upon witnessing the action of O'CONNOR, leaped from his horse and arrested and disarmed the assailant. The prisoner was handed over to the authorities. The father of the prisoner is an Irishman, while the other portion of his family are English and belong to the Protestant Church. O'CONNOR's house has been thoroughly searched by detectives, but nothing whatever was found to criminate any one with him in his dastardly act.

Examination of O'Connor at Bow-Street—Prince Leopold, Col. Hardinge and John Brown Testify to the Assault.

LONDON, March 1—Evening.—The assailant of the Queen was brought before the Police Magistrates at Bow-street, at noon today, for examination. The Court room and all its approaches were densely crowded. The prisoner presented a very boyish and not unpleasing appearance, and today was quiet and unassuming in manner. He made no attempt at bravado, and listened quietly to the testimony, without seeking to interrupt or contradict the witnesses. On being interrogated by the Magistrate he stated that his full name was ARTHUR O'CONNOR, that he was born in England, but that his father was a native of Ireland. It was subsequently elicited that his grandfather was the well-known FRANCUS O'CONNOR, one of the leaders of the Chartist movement. JOHN BROWN, Her Majesty's groom, Col. HARDINGE, equerry to the Queen, and Prince LEOPOLD testified to the circumstances of the assault, of which they were eye-witnesses. Their statements do not differ materially from the accounts already telegraphed to the Associated Press. One of the policemen into whose custody O'CONNOR was delivered, swore that the prisoner said the reason he had not loaded the pistol was because it was broken; that he repeatedly exclaimed, "I wish to God I had succeeded!" that he avowed he had intended to present the petition for a Fenian amnesty to the Queen in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, when she was surrounded by her Ministers; that he then had pen and ink ready for her to sign the document with; that he would have made the attempt, but the crowd was so great that he could not get near Her Majesty. Two papers found on the prisoner when he was seized were produced in Court and read. One, pardoning all the Fenian convicts, is in substance as follows:

I, VICTORIA, Queen, by grace of God, &c., make the following declaration:

Whereas, there are now confined in various prisons throughout the Kingdom a number of Irishmen, known as celebrated Fenians; Whereas, they were imprisoned with my sanction, having rebelled and conspired against the crown and to weaken and destroy my power; Whereas, sympathizers with these men have petitioned for their pardon, and notwithstanding, they are still unliberated, now, I, VICTORIA, Queen, &c., do grant full pardon to each and every Fenian prisoner unconditionally, and notwithstanding this my agreement is made under fear of my life, I will not depart therefrom.

This is dated Feb. 22, 1872. The other document is a commutation in advance of the punishment of the prisoner for his present act from hanging to shooting, and is dated Feb. 27. At the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes, and taken back to jail under a strong guard. It is evident that the papers found on the prisoner are his own work, and the impression of all who heard them read is that they are the product of a deranged mind. The Queen left Buckingham Palace today for Windsor Castle. On her arrival at Windsor she was met by almost the entire population of the place with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

The Queen to Visit Germany—A Public Expression of her Sense of Tuesday's Demonstration.

LONDON, March 1.—Her Majesty's proposed visit to Germany will be of two weeks' duration. It is now stated that the Prince of WALES will go to the south of France instead of to the Italian lakes. A special dispatch from Paris says he is expected to arrive in that city on Sunday next en route to Nice. The Queen has written a letter to Prime Minister GLADSTONE, saying she is anxious to express publicly her own personal very deep sense of the reception that she and her dear children met on Tuesday from millions of her subjects; words are too weak for her to convey how deeply she was touched and gratified by the immense enthusiasm and affection of all, from highest to lowest. She returns her heartfelt thanks to the whole nation, and declares that she herself and all the members of her family will ever affectionately remember the day of thanksgiving.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The New-Jersey Legislature is adjourned till Monday night.

The American fleet sailed from Nice on the 26th for Cannes.

GEORGE A. THRALL was convicted of counterfeiting at MADISON, WIS., yesterday.

The supplement to the charter of Hoboken is postponed till Friday.

The Methodist Conference of St. Louis District is in session at Kansas City, Mo.

The corner-stone of the new Chamber of Commerce in Chicago was laid yesterday.

Chaplain J. G. WALLACE is detached from the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered home.

The residence of Col. JAMES LAING, of Passadumkeag, Me., was burned on Thursday.

Snow fell all yesterday afternoon in Vicksburg, Miss., and in Jackson all day.

The Utica *Herald*, ever an excellent newspaper, has been enlarged to thirty-two columns.

At the Republican caucus in Lewiston, Me., last night, DAVID COWAN was nominated for Mayor.

Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY addressed the Democracy at Lancaster, N. H., last night, on the political issues of the day.

Gen. SICKLES and Senator PATTERSON will speak at Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday evening.

A decree has been issued in Spain for the formation of eighty provincial battalions of infantry.

The steam-ship *Japan* yesterday carried out from San Francisco $1,433,000 in specie, for China.

A. J. LA FONTAINE, one of the oldest job-printers in California, dropped dead yesterday in San Francisco.

Buffalo business men and citizens generally want to build a railroad to Titusville, Penn.

W. S. RUNDLETT's house, at Charleston, Me., was burned on Tuesday, with all the contents.

President GRANT is expected in Philadelphia on Thursday next, to remain until the following Monday.

The Principal of one of the public schools of St. Louis was fined $15 and costs, on Tuesday, for assaulting one of his pupils.

Many invalids are going South from Eastern Massachusetts, to avoid the bleak weather of Spring.

Lieut. WM. R. RHODES is detached from the *Pocahontas*, and is ordered to special duty with Commander CROSMAN.

The Missouri Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment has been instructed to give St. Louis three Representatives.

NELSON WALKER, a colored lawyer, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court Nashville, yesterday.

The New Jersey Legislature did not sit yesterday. The local-option bills in New Jersey have been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has requested the New-York brokers to put their views on the tax on bankers in writing.

HENRY A. JOY, who was injured in an accident on the North Missouri Railroad, has brought suit for $15,000 damages.

The *American Register*, announcing the death at Genoa of Mr. GRINNELL, states that Mr. GRINNELL's health is failing.

The wife of E. T. HAYES, of Norwich, N. Y., was fatally burned yesterday morning, her clothing taking fire from a stove.

CHARLES LEIBER was, yesterday, in Louisville, sentenced to be hanged May 17 for the murder of CHARLES GERNAWAIN.

WILLIAM TULL, the Short Line baggage-master, injured in the recent accident, died last night.

EMMA JOHNSON attempted to kindle a fire with coal oil yesterday, in St. Louis, and was burned to death.

The Pioneer Grant Club of New-Orleans, the oldest Grant Club in the Union, has been reorganized with 120 members.

A public meeting is to be held in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, to protest against the Parks Regulation bill.

MARY SMITH, eighty-two years of age, was burned to death in her residence on the Schenectady turnpike, near Albany.

Col. SIMEON JOHNSON, a prominent lawyer, and, years ago, editor of the Washington *Union*, died suddenly yesterday in that city.

The dwelling and outbuildings of NELSON TOMPKINS, at Poughkeepsie, were burned yesterday. Loss, $8,000.

Dr. JOHN C. EVERSON was thrown from a carriage in Philadelphia, on Thursday night, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

A citizen of Newport, R. I., is reported to have left the bulk of his property, estimated at $50,000, to the worthy poor of that city.

The time of holding the Texas Republican State Convention has been changed from the second Tuesday in June to Tuesday, May 7.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad, yesterday, commenced the examination of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, and Gen. Geo. C. McKEE, of Mississippi, addressed a Republican meeting at Nashua, N. H., last night.

Rev. Wm. H. DAY, for thirty-five years connected with the "Bethel Mission," Cleveland, Ohio, died on Thursday.

About 9,000 oil men assembled in Oil City, Penn., yesterday, in opposition to a company which proposes to monopolize the entire oil trade.

Gen. SHERMAN and party had a special audience with King VICTOR EMMANUEL at Naples on Thursday, and afterward attended a military review by royal invitation.

A grand ball was given at the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, on Thursday night, attended by the Emperor and the Archduke in German uniform.

Mr. GIBBONS, Lord Mayor of London, has been made a Baronet, and the honor of Knighthood has been conferred upon Sheriffs BENNETT and TERSCOTT.

A bill was introduced in the New-Jersey House, yesterday, requiring railroad companies chartered by the State to have commutation tickets on sale in the State.

Admiral GOLDSBORO, President, and the other officers of the Court-martial recently in session at Norfolk, Va., have gone to Washington, where the sessions will be resumed.

Mr. GREELEY gave a concise account of the formation and experience of the Union Colony, in Colorado, last night in Philadelphia, before the National Bureau of Migration.

HARVEY H. BYRNE, late District-Attorney of San Francisco, a native of New-York City, and for many years a prominent lawyer in California, died there yesterday.

A grand banquet has been tendered to Lord NORTHBROOK at Winchester, his home, to take place on the 9th inst., the eve of his expected departure for India.

The Superintendent of Mounted Recruits has been ordered to send all available colored recruits to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry.

A premature explosion in the central shaft in the Hoosac Tunnel, on Thursday afternoon, badly injured four workmen, one of them probably fatally.

JAMES FALKNER, of Delaware Village, Ohio, jumped from a Central Railroad train in motion at Albany, on Thursday, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

HENRY MILLER fell from a second-story window in Philadelphia, yesterday, with a bottle of boiling oil in his hand. He was shockingly scalded and died soon afterward.

Col. ROBERT H. HUGHES, who represented the Sixteenth Ohio District in the Thirty-seventh Congress, died at his home in Tuscarawas County, that State, on Wednesday, aged 63 years.

The Southern Baptist Educational Convention assembled in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. Nearly all the Southern States were represented. The chief purpose is to establish a university.

Dr. GIDEON L. SOULE, for upward of half a century connected with Phillips' Exeter Academy, is ill and unable to attend to his duties. It is thought, however, that the illness will be but temporary.

An abandoned vessel passed Milwaukee on Thursday, and was overhauled by wreckers and anchored. She is the *Lew Rigby*, and is supposed to have got fast in the ice and been left by the crew.

The President has nominated to the Senate HENRY P. FARROW to be Attorney for Georgia; WM. F. SANDERS, Attorney for Montana; JAMES BELL, Local Appraiser of Merchandise at San Francisco.

The London *Lancet* gives the number of ex-casualties, on Tuesday, by the falling of stands and moving of the great mass of people at the Thanksgiving demonstration, at 340, two of whom only resulted fatally.

The lower House of the Missouri Legislature yesterday received to request their national Representatives to support the pension of a measure authorizing the appointment of two Commissioners by the President and two by the Governor to examine and report the claims paid by the State or any county in it for the support of the Federal forces during the war.

A Massachusetts swindler had been detected in obtaining money under false pretences, his method being to send circulars offering for sale a book which he led his dupes to suppose was a publication of an immoral character.

WILLIE WILLIAMSON, a farmer near Monroe, Ind., followed his daughter to Dalesville, where she had gone to marry one LAWNY, and on the threat killing her instantly. He then shot himself twice in the mouth, inflicting probably fatal wounds.

The Rondout *Freeman* records the recent marriage of a couple, each seventy-nine years old, in Downsville, Delaware County, who have loved each other from childhood, but have been separated by malign fate, and have not even met, until recently, for many years.

The statue of ISRAEL PUTNAM, in the public park of Hartford, is to be of bronze and of heroic size. The bequest of the late Judge JOSEPH P. ALLEN was $5,000, and the additional amount necessary for the statue is to be contributed by Hon. T. M. ALLEN.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS celebrated the anniversary of his father's accession to the throne of Russia, when on board the flag-ship today, at Havana. In the evening, a dinner will be given to Captain-General VALMASEDA and about forty others.

The following are the latest stock quotations from San Francisco: Nevada, $25; Overman, $25; Ophir, $27 50; Yellow Jacket, $31; Ely, $127; Eureka Consolidated, $22; Savage, $17 50; Gould & Curry, $165; Chollar, $61; Crown Point, $160, and Imperial, $60.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $1,000,000 three per cent. temporary loan certificates of the denominations of $5,000 each, from Nos. 3,418 to 3,519, and $1,000 each, from Nos. 3,349 to 3,496, on which interest will cease April 30.

The Republicans of Manchester, N. H., had a grand rally at Music Hall last night. B. P. CHILEY presided. Addresses were made by Gen. CONNER, of South Carolina, on the Ku-Klux, and Ex-Gov. HARRIS in defense of the Republican Party and the Administration.

Philadelphia says that the capital of Pennsylvania ought to be moved to remain in a small and remote interior town like Harrisburg, but should be removed at once to Philadelphia, because of its superior hotel accommodations, its healthiness, its many and varied amusements, and its larger social attractions.

The citizens of Portland, Me., opposed to the Ogdensburg Railroad loan and to the re-election of Mayor KINGSBURY, have nominated ANDREW T. MONGAN, KINGSBURY's opponent in the Republican caucus for Mayor. The Democrats nominated ex-Mayor CHAPMAN last night.

The workingmen held a meeting in National Hall, Philadelphia, last night, under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries. Addresses advocating protection were made by O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Gen. THOS. F. BOURKE, Capt. AUGUSTUS CORNELIO, E. L. CHATES and others.

WILLIAM B. STOKES.

His Trial Before Judge Carter Ended—He Pays Six Fine of $1,500.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Criminal Court, before Judge CARTER, this morning, Mr. WILLIAM B. STOKES, convicted of having received money for prosecuting claims against the Government while he was a Representative in Congress, appeared on the opening of the Court with his counsel, who stated that Gen. STOKES had come into Court to subject himself to such penalty as the Court saw fit to impose. Judge CARTER said: "Gen. STOKES, the Court has come to the conclusion to impose on you a penalty of $1,500 and the costs of the prosecution. I have been governed in my action by several considerations—among them your uniform good character, your advanced age, and the request of men of all parties in your State that your punishment should be light. It is unnecessary to a person of your intelligence to say more." Mr. STOKES thereupon paid the amount and departed. A wrong impression seems to have gone forth that the prosecution in the Criminal Court was under the indictment charging consp

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Mr. Sumner rose to a personal explanation. He said that his name had been mentioned more than once in connection with membership of the Special Committee, appointed for yesterday, to investigate the state of trade in the War Department, and also as the possible Chairman of the Committee. He (Sumner) was not aware that his health was in such a condition as not to admit of his serving on the Committee.

THE LATE SENATOR SARGENT.

The Vice-President announced the decease of the Hon. A. A. SARGENT, Senator elect from California, which were read and laid on the table.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that if the bill for the repeal of duty on tea and coffee should pass, there was no expectation that it would take effect before the 1st of July.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a bill relating to production of duties. Mr. COLE reported the Naval Appropriation bill with amendments, and Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to determine the amount equitably due to JOHN P. HALE, late Minister to Spain.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution asking the President to send the Senate a copy of the instructions given to the District-Attorney relative to the prosecution of New-York merchants for giving gratuities to Custom-house officials.

Mr. CONKLING asked him whether he had not said the correspondence on the subject in the papers.

Mr. BAYARD had seen the letters, but he wanted to know from the President whether they were authentic.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said there was no reason why the men who violated the law should be exempt because they were merchants. He did not, however, object to the resolution.

Mr. BAYARD—It was not a question of exemption anybody from punishment. The question was whether the main cleared by which abuses could be discovered should be closed. Why should not the President wait until the Committee should have reported?

Mr. DOLE called for the regular order, which brought up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for reporting and printing the debates of Congress, and for other purposes; also, a resolution directing the printing of the report of the Joint Committee; Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sumner, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson and Stockton. He said that in the resolution, as he had drawn it at first, Mr. SUMNER was named as the Chairman, but in view of his absence he had substituted Mr. HAMLIN.

Mr. SHERMAN asked to be excused.

Mr. THURBULL—It seems to me, Mr. President, that a great deal of time was lost last session in bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate. I was on this Committee. The Senator from Mississippi (BUCKNER) or the Senator from Missouri (SCHURZ) would be upon it also.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would prefer that this question should be postponed so as to be had proposed, and suggested Mr. THURBULL that he (Mr. THURBULL) had been the first to suggest that it would be improper for the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) to serve on the Committee.

Mr. THURBULL—As Mr. CAMERON had expressed his willingness that Mr. SUMNER should be Chairman of the Committee, and as he (Mr. SUMNER) had declined the place, there seemed to be no reason why the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) should not be a member of the Committee. Besides, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) who has proposed the resolution, was to be one. Besides either of these two Senators, as a member of the Committee, could take part in the main investigation relative to the sales of cotton, and could without transgressive propriety make the Committee call to the witness stand. Mr. SUMNER, Mr. President, the Senator who is acting as Chairman (Mr. HAMLIN) has used an expression which I do not like to use myself, and I will not quote his language; it was hardly Parliamentary; and yet this inquiry is to be under his guidance. Under the circumstances, I think it the least the Senate should do is to give a place on the Committee to the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. SCHURZ.)

Mr. BOREMAN moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Carried.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill was then taken up.

At 4 P. M. it was accepted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ such other persons to assist the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States, whenever the same shall be within such time and under such regulations, and on such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States, but providing that they shall be paid no compensation, upon any one discovery and collection, exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday. Objection was made to the motion, and it was not agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. CAMERON then moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was not surprised to see the friends of the Republican Party, with their accomplices from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) voting against the Republican Party, thereby keep the Senate in session, for it was matter of no consequence to them, or to those near them, if the country might be held further long, and the Republican Party injured. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) having directly set forth the position of the Chicago Republicans, he (Mr. EDMUNDS) wished to say that he had his Democratic friends in view when he said that the Senate was not to be used for party purposes. He was ready for further discussion. Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion to go into Executive session, which was carried, 4:25 P. M., and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of merchants of Boston and New-York in favor of circulating the tax on spirits, chewing and smoking tobacco.

Mr. SHANTZ, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for publishing the debates and calling up for action on Wednesday next. The bill provides that the debates shall be published the week from the week of March, 1873, till the expiration of the present Congress. If the Committee on Printing deem it advisable, it can be extended for an additional term of four years. The bill provides that on the 4th of March, 1873, it be printed daily in the Globe. It is estimated that it cannot be done for less than a contract to be made for the reporting, printing and the printing of 10,000 copies of the debates, and printing 2,000 of the extracts can be made for reporting, printing and binding separately. Provision is made for condensing and abridging the reports.

RAILROAD LAWS.

The bill for the extension of the Wisconsin Railroad land grants came up on Mr. HOLMAN's motion to reconsider the vote rejecting it with instructions to the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill on the lines of the Pacific Railroad, and declaring the Northern Pacific road to be an open road.

Mr. SHERER, Mr. President, the Senator who is acting as Chairman (Mr. HAMLIN) has used an expression which I do not like to use myself, and I will not quote his language; it was hardly Parliamentary; and yet this inquiry is to be under his guidance. Under the circumstances, I think it the least the Senate should do is to give a place on the Committee to the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. SCHURZ.)

Mr. BOREMAN moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Carried.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill was then taken up.

At 4 P. M. it was accepted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ such other persons to assist the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States, whenever the same shall be within such time and under such regulations, and on such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States, but providing that they shall be paid no compensation upon any one of discovery and collection the amount of money collected exceeding ten thousand dollars. The Senate bill was as follows, and it was referred:

Mr. SPRAGUE moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to Monday. Objection was made to the motion, and it was not agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. CAMERON then moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was not surprised to see the friends of the Republican Party, with their accomplices from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) voting against the Republican Party, thereby keep the Senate in session, for it was matter of no consequence to them, or to those near them, if the country might be held further long, and the Republican Party injured. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) having directly set forth the position of the Chicago Republicans, he (Mr. EDMUNDS) wished to say that he had his Democratic friends in view when he said that the Senate was not to be used for party purposes. He was ready for further discussion. Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion to go into Executive session, which was carried, 4:25 P. M., and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of merchants of Boston and New-York in favor of circulating the tax on spirits, chewing and smoking tobacco.

Mr. SHANTZ, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for publishing the debates and calling up for action on Wednesday next. The bill provides that the debates shall be published the week from the week of March, 1873, till the expiration of the present Congress. If the Committee on Printing deem it advisable, it can be extended for an additional term of four years. The report also

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Values at the Stock Exchange—March 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	113½	2000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Con.	97½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	113½	2000 do.....bot. cash	97½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	113½	2000 do.....bot. cash	97½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	113½	200 Erie	24½
5,000 N. C. 6s. old bds.	34½	1000 do.....bot.	24½
1,000 A. & M. O. & R. R.	47	1000 do.....bot.	24½
8,000 Ala. 5s. issued	20	500 do.....c.	24½
do. to the Con. R.	4	1500 do.....bot.	24½
2,000 Hartford Dock bds.	52½	100 do.....bot.	24½
4,000 Union Pa. 1st	91½	1000 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	91½
1,000 do. & Ex. 2d	91	200 do.....bot.	91½
1,000 P. W. & C. 2d	102½	200 do.....bot.	91½
4,000 M. & St. Paul D.	98	1000 Del., L. & West.	109
1,000 T. P. & W. 1st	92	100 Chi. & Alton	117
do. W. U. Tel.	93½	100 do. b. & S. Jo.	82
5,000 N. Y. & N. H. & R.	109	100 Panama R.	300
4,000 C. P. & M. 1st s. c.	82½	50 do.	300½
20,000 C. C., C. & I. 1st	101½	40 do.	301
1,000 Balt. & O. Ex. 7s	98	100 Clev. & Pitts. G.	93½
25 Bank of Republic	114½	200 do.	93½
21 Shoe & Leather Bk.	115	100 Chi. & N. W.	76½
100 C. Cent. of Md.	27	200 do.....bot. cash	76½
200 W. U. Tel.	93½	200 do.	76½
do.....bot. cash	93½	100 Del., L. & W.	109½
200 do.....c.	93½	100 do.	109½
100 Quick. Mis.	32	200 Del., L. & W.	109½
200 Quick. Pf.	29½	200 do.....bot. cash	109½
100 Pacific Mail	60½	50 Morris & Essex	91½
500 do.....bot. cash	60½	27 Mar. & Chi. 1st pf.	11
100 do.....bot.	61	200 H. & St. J.	60
200 do.	60½	100 do.	57½
200 do.	60½	100 do.	57½
200 do.	60½	100 do. b. cash	57½
200 do.	60½	100 do. bot. cash	57½
200 do.	60½	200 Union Pacific	34½
20 N. J. C. R. R.	76	200 do.....bot.	34½
100 Am. Mer. U. T.	69	500 do.	34½
do. N. Y. C. & H.	97½	200 Ohio & Miss.	41
200 do.....bot. cash	97½	500 do.....bot.	41
400 Long Island	74	500 do.....c.	41
200 B., H. & E.	34½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	113	40 Erie Pf.	46
do.	113	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. c.	97½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	113½	200 Harlem	131
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	113½	200 Reading R.	113½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	113½	500 L. S. & M. S., b. c.	91½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	113½	100 do.....bot.	91½
4,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	107½	1000 do.....bot.	91½
12,000 N. C. 6s. b. c.	35½	400 do.....bot.	91½
3,000 Union Pac. 1st	91½	200 Clev. & Pitts. Gu.	93
8,000 Union Pac. L. G.	81½	400 Chi. & N. W., b. c.	76½
1,000 Manhattan Bk.	145	100 do.....bot.	76½
200 Canton Co.	83½	100 Chi. & N. W. pf.	90½
200 Quicksilver M. Co.	26½	1000 Del., L. & West.	109
100 Quicksilver Pf.	38½	100 Chi. & Alton	117
200 do.....bot.	38½	100 do. b. & St. Jo.	82
400 do.....bd.	38½	100 do.....c.	82
400 do.....bd.	38½	100 do.....bot. cash	82½
30 P. M. S. Co. b. c.	60½	200 do.....c.	82½
100 do.....c.	60½	400 do.....bot.	82½
200 do.....c.	60½	100 H. & St. J. Pf.	60
200 do.....c.	60½	100 do.....bot.	60
200 West. U. Tel. b. c.	93½	200 do.....bot. cash	60
200 Cent. C. of Md. b. c.	36½	500 Col. C. & Ind. C.	22½
50 Adams Express	95½	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	41½
200 Erie R. b. c.	23½	500 do.....c.	41½
200 do.....c.	23½	500 do.....c.	41
400 do.....bd.	23½	500 Union Pac. b. c.	34½
200 Wells, Fargo Ex.	72		

FRIDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Third Year of the Administration of President GRANT closes on a reduction of the Principal of the Public Debt of about *Three Hundred Millions of dollars*, (the exact figures are **$299,649,762,**) and a reduction of the yearly Gold Interest charge on the Debt of **$16,000,470 per annum.** In addition to which there is a reduction of $1,619,880 per annum on the outstanding Currency Three ⅌ cent. obligations of the Treasury, leaving the present Currency Interest only $1,021,520 per annum.

The decrease in the Principal of the Public Debt since the First of February is **$19,591,452.** The following is the comparison of the present Debt with the figures of March 4, 1869:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, MARCH 1.

Funded Stocks (Gold)	$2,107,945,150	$1,407,945,150
Decrease Funded Debt		$701,000,000
Total		$1,409,159,200
		227,000,000
Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.	March 4, 1869.	March 1, 1872.
Greenbacks	$356,021,078	$357,681,161
Fractional currency	31,291,867	41,460,540
Gold notes	26,279,500	22,520,000
Three per cents	97,140,000	19,140,000
Four per cents		670,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Navy pension fund, deposit	4,422,464	4,422,464
Accrued interest	26,071,255	22,422,500
In gross	$555,224,164	$480,316,665
Less gold in the Treasury	95,744,201	110,495,370
Total	$434,470,638	$369,126,795
Less notes in the Treasury	18,853,520	14,449,477
Balance unfunded	$417,617,118	$354,677,318
Decrease in unfunded debt		$41,953,810
Decrease in funded stocks		207,000,000
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$248,953,810
Outstanding Debt as above.		
Funded		$1,850,159,200
Unfunded		354,677,318
Total, March 4, 1872		$2,204,836,517
Total, Feb. 1, 1872		2,216,204,950
Decrease of month		$12,361,433

The demand for Money from the Brokers today was quite active at 7 ⅌ cent., and a commission was paid in some instances to carry over Stocks until to-morrow. The Banks, as a rule, are not lending with much freedom even at 7 ⅌ cent., and most of the demand on temporary loan is supplied by the private Banking-houses and the Canadian Bank Agents.

The sales of Gold and the sales of Foreign Exchange through the foreignor were dull; Gold 110, and Bills on London 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent.; but later in the day there was an improvement in the inquiry for Exchange, and more disposition to buy Gold at 110⅛, 110¼ ⅌ cent., the price closing 110⅛@110¼ ⅌ cent. The steamers arriving yesterday brought forward a considerable amount of United States 5 ⅌ cents, (New Loan,) sold on Cable orders to arrive about a fortnight ago, and this operation probably contributed to the demand for Exchange, today. A few of the 5-20s of 1862 advertised to be paid off March 7, have also arrived.

The demand for Gold to pay Customs, which was dull on Wednesday and Thursday, increased today to about $600,000. It is expected that about $15,000,000 or $16,000,000 will be paid into the Treasury at New-York for Customs account this month, and $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, at the other ports of the United States.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Public Funds today, with sales of the new 5 ⅌ cents as high as 108¼ ⅌ cent. In the Southern State Bonds there is not much doing. The South Carolinas are firmer. The Railway Mortgages (old Westerns and the 6 ⅌ cent. Gold Bonds of Central and Union Pacific) are in good demand; the Union First Mortgage advanced to 91½ ⅌ cent. Among the Miscellaneous speculatives there was a very large business, at a further advance in price, in Pacific Mail, and considerable transactions in Quicksilver Company, the Preference Stock selling at 39½ ⅌ cent. In Erie Stock the movement was quite spirited, and sales after the Second Board were made as high as 23½ ⅌ cent. The Vanderbilt Roads were dull, and the Western Roads quite irregular, through most of the day, but closing up generally firm. Late in the day the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 1.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	108½	108¼
U. S. 6-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July.	111½	111½
American Gold	110	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97½
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92½	92½
Reading	112	113
Chicago and Rock Island	111½	111½
North-west Common	76½	76½
North-west Preferred	90½	90½
Pacific Mail	60½	61½
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77½
St. Paul Common	56½	56½
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	44½
Toledo and Wabash	75	75½
Western Telegraph	90½	90½
Erie	23½	23½
Union Pacific	34½	34½
Lake Shore	91½	91½

The speculation in the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks, at the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, March 1, 1872.

Gold receipts	$676,377 90
Gold payments	2,377,014 24
Gold balance	93,564,129 19
Currency receipts	125,097 77
Currency payments	1,029,452 12
Currency balance	5,000,000 00
Customs	646,049 40

The following are the last quotations of the various Public Funds of the United States:

1-20 reg., '64	114½	6s coup., '81	110½
1-20 coup., '64	114½	6s coup., '81, n.	110½
1-20 reg., '65	114½	6s coup., '82	111½
1-20 coup., '65	114½	6s coup., '82, n.	111½
Int. bonds, '72	112	6s reg., '83	111½
6s reg., '67	111½	6s coup., '83	111½
6s coup., '67	111½	6s reg., '84	112½
1-20 reg., '68	111	6s coup., '84	112½
1-20 coup., '68	111	6s reg., '85	112½
6s reg., '68	111½	6s coup., '85	112½
6s coup., '68	111½	6s coup., '85, n.	112½
5-20 reg., '65, n.	110½	6s currency	114
5-20 coup., '65, n.	110½		

* Ex coupon.

The following bids were made on the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. & R. R.	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	77
N. Y. Cen. Sub.	91	T. & W. 1st, sd L. R.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d	34
Erie 1st 7s, '70	x 96	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	38
Erie M 7s, '83	x 94½	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	39½
Erie 6s 1st 7s, '70	97	Hun. & Tosc. 1st	90
Long Dock Bonds	73	Gt. West. 1st, '88	75
Buf., N. Y. & Erie, 7s	94	Gt. West. 2d, '93	32½
R. I. 7s, '82 R. R. 1st	102	Oswe. & Tol. 1st, '90	52½
Hud. R. 7s, '84, '75	101½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104½
Harlem 1st 7s	101½	Mor. & Ess. 1st	104½
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	109	N. Y. Cen. 1st, '87	103½
C. & R. & Q. 8s, 1st	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	94½
Mich. Sou. 7s of '82	99½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	104	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	36½
Cen. Pac. 6s Bds	102½	Peninsula 1st Conv.	x 91½
Un. Pac. 1st Bds	91½	St. L. & Iron M. 7s	94
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts. 7s	81½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	x 31½	Mil. & St. P., Iowa Div.	99
Ald. & T. R. 1st	87	Jol. & Chi. 1st	102½
Ald. & T. R. 2d Pref.	70	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	71½
Ald. & T. R. 3d, Inc.	40	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	16
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	90½
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bds.	94½	Tol., P. & W. Eqr. D.	34½
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	91½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	94½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96½	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	61	Bos., H. & Erie 1st	36½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	105	Bos., H. & E. Gnar.	49
Del., Lack. & W. 2d, x 95	96	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	83½

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	119	West. Union Tel.	93½
Pennsylvania Coal	210	Quicksil. Mining Co.	24½
Maryland Coal Co.	19	Quick. Min. Co., pref.	39½
Spring Mount. Coal	40	Adams Express	95½
Penn. Coal	63½	Wells, Fargo Express	72
N. J. Land Im'nt Co.	75	Am. M. U. Express	46½
Consol. Coal of Md.	36½	United States Ex.	65½
Cumb. Coal & Iron	57	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	61½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	98
City 6s, New	100⅞	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	115	116
Pennsylvania Central	99⅞	99⅞
Reading	112⅞	113
Lehigh Valley	62½	62½
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26½
Northern Central	30½	30½
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92½	92½

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement, in a succeeding column, of Messrs. TANNER & Co., No. 11 Wall-street, of the St. Joseph and Denver Eight ⅌ cent. (Gold) Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds, which they offer at 97½ ⅌ cent. and accrued interest. The Mortgage is placed with the Farmers' Loan as Trustee, and covers 1,700,000 acres Lands granted by the Government of the United States, as well as the franchises, equipment and personal property of the Company. The liberal rate of Gold Interest is such as to make it an inducement to the buyers of Railway Bonds to look into the security of the Mortgage and the prospects of the Road when completed, on all which points they can inform themselves on inquiry of the Bankers of the Company.

Messrs. CLARK & MAYNARD, Booksellers, in Barclay-street, suspended payment in 1869, and settled with their creditors by composition, and subsequently resumed business. A few days since they inclosed to each of their old creditors, who had voluntarily released all legal claim upon them, a check to make good the full amount of the original debt.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co. advertise to pay the March coupons of the Selma and Memphis Road.

The following are the leading items in the return of the Bank of France:

	Feb. 8, '72.	Feb. 15, '72.
	Francs.	Francs.
Circulation	2,426,257,585	2,430,930,830
Current accounts	841,407,210	848,137,215
Deposits	82,614,254	83,316,234
Bills discounted	721,388,797	718,185,066
Gold in Bank	640,622,968	649,292,347
Treasury bonds	1,377,100,000	1,377,100,000

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 14th of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,403,745	Increase. £318,074
Public deposits	4,409,031	Increase. 1,587,302
Other deposits	20,816,156	Increase. 426,331
Government securities	13,998,444	No alteration.
Other securities	22,031,261	Increase. 2,312,620
Notes unemployed	13,601,840	Increase. 14,040

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,658,335, being a decrease of £364,115, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,873,255, showing a decrease of £201,934 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£23,873,255	£23,485,000
Reserve	14,240,000	12,600,000
Notes in circulation	24,658,335	22,716,035
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	2½ ⅌ cent.
Consols	92½	92
French Rentes	56f. 75c.	57f. 90c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MARCH

INVESTMENTS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Railroad Bonds.

THE RAPID PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD TOWARD COMPLETION, IS SHOWN IN THE FACT THAT TO THE MISSOURI RIVER THE ROAD IS UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

This will give to its bondholders a lien upon millions of acres of the finest land in the country, besides their mortgage on the road and its earnings, thus making doubly secure the investment, which, in all its features, is one of the safest and most reliable next to the Government loans. The redemption of 5-20s by the Treasury indicates low rates of interest to the public creditors hereafter, and as $40,000,000 more are called in for March, we strongly recommend to the holders thereof an immediate exchange for the 7-30 GOLD BONDS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

They are free of United States Tax, and are issued in the following denominations: Coupons, $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The bonds, which are being rapidly sold, are secured by a first and only mortgage on over two thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments, and on over TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND ACRES of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad, fertile belt from Wisconsin through the native portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is a finished line running through one of the richest portions of Illinois, connecting Chicago by the shortest route with the celebrated Block Coal fields of Indiana, and by way of Evansville and Nashville with the entire South. Although but just opened, it is already earning, net, MORE THAN ONE EXTRA INTEREST on all its bonds. We are now selling the last of the issue at 90 and accrued interest. They pay 7 per cent. gold. Full information, the latest maps, and application for passes or by mail,

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,

No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

OF THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first and only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad, which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,*) upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment and personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

LAND GRANT BONDS.—By an article recently published in regard to the sales of lands by some twenty-five of the principal land grant railroad companies of the United States, it will be found that the actual price realized per acre varies from 80 ct to $12 50, and that at the head of this list stands the lands of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD, running from Fort Wayne, in Indiana, northerly through the State of Michigan. The same statement shows that the lands of this Company are selling at the rate of $80,967 50 per mile of road, and the issue of bonds being but at the rate of $26,000 per mile, are thus secured not only by a first mortgage on the road, but by double the amount in lands. It is therefore apparent to investors that the security of these bonds is beyond question, as the proceeds of the lands are invested in the repurchase of the bonds. The cause of the high prices of these lands is that they are valuable lumber lands, and situated so near to the consuming population of the country, being within 600 miles of New-York City.

The Bonds have 30 years to run, principal and interest, (7 per cent.,) payable in gold in New-York; coupons or registered, payable April and October, free of tax. But a small portion of the issue remains unsold. Price, 96 per cent. and accrued interest. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 Pine-st.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA SEVEN per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds, for sale at 92½ and interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1872.

The progress of the financial and commercial affairs of the past week has been as follows:

ASHES—Pots are nominally unchanged at $6 12½ for first sort, and $6 25 for seconds. Pearls are dull and nominally unchanged at $7 50@$7 62½ for first sort.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Western Flour has ruled very dull and heavy, and prices have declined 5@10c. ⅌ bbl., the latter for common to medium grades, and 10@15c. ⅌ bbl. on the better grades, closing very dull and heavy at the decline. The sales footed up 14,000 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. Southern, and 12,000 bbls. Western, of which 5,000 bbls. were taken for export. The receipts have been very large, and the stock in store has accumulated to 1,000,000 bbls. Rye Flour is dull and nominally unchanged. Corn Meal has been in fair request and steady. Wheat has been in good request, and prices have advanced 2@3c. ⅌ bush., closing very dull and heavy at the advance. The sales footed up 150,000 bbls. Spring, 30,000 bbls. Winter Red Western, and 15,000 bbls. Winter Red and White Western, chiefly at $1 35@$1 40 for Spring, $1 40@$1 45 for Winter Red Western, and $1 42½@$1 52½ for Winter Red and White Western. Rye is dull and nominally unchanged. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged. Barley Malt is dull and nominally unchanged. Oats have been in good request, and prices have advanced 1@2

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

Announcements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ella German. Matinée at 1½.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mathews and Miss Griswold. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—GRAND CONCERT by the Mulder-Fabbri Company and the Ninth Regiment Band—Sunday evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE NAIAD QUEEN.—The Majilitons, and Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Lingard Troupe. Matinée at 2½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT by the Philharmonic Society.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—POPULAR CONCERT—Matinée at 2½ o'clock.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unfeeling energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....4
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....6
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....20
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....14
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to subscribers at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

A discount may be made to clubs at club rates.

Terms prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

One would have supposed that there could not be too many investigations going on just now. But Senator CONKLING has proposed one which does not suit the opposition. Since SCHURZ objects to Gen. GRANT'S appointments to the public service, Mr. CONKLING proposes to find out how many recommendations to office SCHURZ himself has made. Whereupon Mr. Horace Peckniff takes out his pocket-handkerchief, and mingles tears with oaths in a truly affecting manner. "This is brutal," he says. "Are Senators to play the part of spies upon each other?" The good old man! He wants to be President, and does not like the prospect of waiting four years longer for a chance. But although Mr. Peckniff may be a good enough subject for laughter, the people don't quite like the idea of electing him as President. And, in the meantime, we want to know all about SCHURZ'S trafficking in offices.

The Board of Health has commenced its annual farce—or tragedy?—with reference to manure. The rules of the Board forbid manure to be stored in the City; but, in spite of this, the Board permits every Winter many thousand loads to be accumulated at points on the North and East Rivers, to the injury of the health of the people. Toward Spring, the Board pretends to wake up, and issues an order requiring the removal of all manure by a time named, which is usually two or three months off. The owners of the fragrant mess pay no attention to the order, and about a month after the time fixed, that is toward Midsummer, the Board again wakes up and issues a new order. The owners then come in and assert that they cannot get it all away for some weeks, and so the matter is played along till Winter, the result being that the manure-men do just as they choose, store their fragrant products in the midst of our crowded population, till they find a market for them, and snap their fingers in the face of the Board of Health. In this way are we governed, and we like it.

It will be remembered that during our attacks upon the Tammany Ring, Mayor HALL attempted to silence us by bringing a suit against us for ejectment from our property. He did not make much of that. He also published a number of articles about us in the *Leader* of a very limited circulation, for which he was well aware he might be brought to account some day. He now hands that he has prepared the papers for thirty-nine distinct actions against us—why not make it 500 while he is about it?—all of which actions he proposes to bring as soon as he is acquitted by the jury just impanneled to try him. He hopes to get these actions tried before Barnard or Cardozo, and offers to bet that the proprietors and editors of this paper will be in State Prison before six weeks are over. A lively prospect! Let us have the actions by all means. We, on our parts, shall be able to find A. OAKEY HALL a little occupation, and so there will be no lack of "law reports" for some time to come. We shall see who has to play second-fiddle when all is over.

Mr. CLINTON delivered an able address yesterday, in opening the prosecution of Mayor HALL. The counsel on the other side have tried hard to drag Mr. CLINTON into personal disputes, but Mr. CLINTON has declined them, and the Judge has interfered in the most proper matter to preserve the dignity of the Court. He has intimated that he will permit no "rows" to go on between the lawyers. Judge DALY increases the respect in which the public hold him by that decision. The trial is a very important one, and will settle some memorable issues. It should be conducted with a due sense of responsibility on both sides.

Our Washington dispatch gives an authentic summary of the reply of our Government to Lord GRANVILLE'S note, in reference to the Treaty of Washington. It will be seen that while the Government does not recede from the position it has taken up, a plan is suggested by which the Treaty may yet be saved. The President expresses his willingness to leave the whole question of jurisdiction in regard to "indirect damages" to be decided by the Geneva Conference. Our correspondent gives us to understand that much confidence is expressed in Washington that this proposal will be accepted—a confidence we should be glad to share. But considering that the Prime Minister of England has pledged himself not to consent to have these indirect claims referred to arbitration in any form, we can only hope, without believing, that the present compromise will be accepted. Our Government has done the best it could under all the circumstances, and everybody will be glad if a treaty, which promised so much for the future peace of the world, should yet be saved.

Work in the Legislature.

The impudent and numerous Erie lobbyists at Albany are showing a confidence in their ability to control "legislative interference" with the Erie Ring, which should incite the Committees having the matter in charge to immediate action. Every day's delay in the presence of these schemers brings the Legislature into disrepute. Even though their talk is mere "bluff," as we hope it is, the case is such a plain one, and the interest of the Ring in legislation is so enormous, that it is almost as fatal to the good name of the Legislature for the Ring to seem to be powerful as for it actually to possess power.

One part of the Ring's game is to throw the repeal of the Classification bill as a sop to public sentiment. The public need not be surprised to see this done any day. We shall certainly rejoice when it is done, and we urge the Committee of the Senate before which the repeal bill has been pending now three months, to carry out that part of the Ring programme forthwith. We know the Ring would not concede it, if the awakened indignation of the people had not compelled such a course. The repeal, under whatever circumstances, is a gain—it is the very first step toward the destruction of the Ring. Let it be taken at once.

But that is by no means all that justice and sound policy demand. That, of itself, might be rendered substantially inoperative. It must be reinforced by other and more comprehensive legislation. The repeal of the Classification bill will secure an election. It still remains to provide that stockholders can vote at that election on their own stock, for directors of their own choice, with the certainty that their votes will be counted, and that the officers whom they elect can gain possession of the property. Not one of these things would be secured by the simple repeal of the Classification bill. That bill was a trick to keep the Erie Ring in possession of their plunder for five years from the date it went into operation, but they gained their plunder by other means, and could, if necessary, retain it indefinitely by the same means, unless overtaken by the law. Those means were double. First, they issued vast amounts—some fifty millions out of seventy—of fraudulent stock, which fell into the hands of their friends and accomplices; and, in the next place, when any of the stock passed out of their own hands or the hands of those they could control, they refused to recognize the transfer on the books of the Company, and the parties in whose names the stock originally stood continued to vote on it, and of course voted as the Ring wished. This was a clear violation of law, a fraud on the actual stockholders, and a scandalous denial of justice amounting to nothing less than robbery. Unfortunately, and to the deep disgrace of the community, the Ring directors could not only perpetrate this villainy, but could do so with impunity, sheltering themselves from the vengeance of outraged law by means of the complaisance of distinguished but greedy lawyers and corrupt Judges. Still more unfortunately, not only has the Ring been able to do this in the past, but it can still do it, since the Judges who threw their ermine over this wickedness still sit upon the Bench, and, what is worse, the laws which protected the conspirators from pursuit by their victims still remain on the statute book. If the Classification bill were repealed today (and today would not be a moment too soon) the Erie Ring could still maintain itself by whose Assemblymen, without their stockholders, while some honest Courts could not, under the law, prevent a, without delay, secured by the Ring with the sheep-owners' own money, if any of them should seek legal redress.

It can be seen, therefore, that to break down the rule of JAY GOULD, it will not do to stop at the repeal of the Classification act. Let that be repealed instantly. It is an essential step. But the Ring could afford to lose that vantage ground, if by so doing it could retain its power of voting on the stock of the real owners, and its ability to fight the stockholders in the Courts protected from suspension or immediate removal by the law of 1870. To the repeal of the Classification act must be added the passage of the Attorney-General's bill, as it is called, or its equivalent. Every day that this action is delayed gives the Erie lobby a chance to insinuate that they can prevent "hostile legislation," and every such insinuation helps to sap the confidence of the people in the legislators connected with these bills. The removal of the corrupt Judges is also an indispensable step, and it ought to be taken at the earliest possible moment.

Must We Have Higher Taxes?

If anything ought to quicken the reforming ardor of this community, it is the necessity which confronts us of preparing for the *mauvais quart d'heure*—the inevitable moment of payment. We have, time and again, directed public attention to the fact that the era of extravagance did not end with the downfall of the Ring, and that though the presence of one honest man in the very centre of City business could check fraudulent appropriations, it could not restrain the lax and lavish use of public money by heads of Departments who had survived the shock of reform. The problem now presented to the tax-payers, is very clearly and exhaustively stated in the memorial transmitted to the Legislature by Controller GREEN, and reproduced by us in another column. The statement ought to be attentively studied by every tax-payer. The Controller sets forth, with characteristic ability and want of reserve, all the difficulties of the present condition of local business, and indicates in a way to which his long and varied administrative experience will lend due authority, the direction in which relief is to be sought. The conclusions to be deduced from the memorial are briefly these: The Two per Cent. act, as we have maintained from the first, was a deliberate fraud. It provided for the raising by taxation of $28,262,527, and its authors assured the public that this would be made amply sufficient for all the purposes of the City and County Government. The amount expended and the liabilities incurred for these purposes during the past year, reach a total of $35,730,943, or $12,268,316 more than the sum authorized under the Tax Levy of 1871. That is to say, the swindling Two per Cent. act provided for only sixty-six per cent. of the expenditures of the year, and in addition to other Tammany burdens, we have still to pay fifty per cent. of the entire taxation of last year, in addition to the sums already disbursed. A Three per Cent. Tax bill would have just about squared our accounts for last year, and even this would have been greatly short of the mark had RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, instead of ANDREW H. GREEN, administered our revenues during the last four months of the year.

We thus spent in 1871, close upon thirty-six millions of dollars—or at the rate of three per cent. on all real and personal estate subject to taxation. The practical question to be faced now is, how much is absolutely necessary for the expenditures of 1872? Henceforth, the City and County of New-York must pay its way from year to year, and show a clear balance sheet at the end of each year. Our permanent debt may be increased on account of permanent works; not another dollar must be added to it on the score of deficiencies in current expenditure. If the system of pledging the proceeds of taxation by means of revenue bonds is to continue, it must be on the distinct understanding that these bonds are to be paid out of the taxation of the year in which they are issued, and in no case must any authority be granted for converting them into permanent obligations against the City. As we are to pay as we go, therefore, it is obvious enough that we must either greatly retrench our expenditures or greatly increase our taxation. The Controller gives in detail the estimates for the present year, submitted by the various City departments, and the sums required for County purposes. The total is $17,216,649 for the working expenses of the City and County Government. In several instances not specified, the Controller deems these estimates excessive. To the total thus obtained, must be added $14,915,777 on account of State tax, interest and debt redemption—items on which no reduction can be made. When two millions to be received from City and County revenues are deducted from the above, there remains a total of $30,132,427 to be raised by taxation. To meet this amount the Two per Cent. act is utterly inadequate. Under its provisions, and under this estimate, we should find ourselves at the end of the year with an excess of expenditures over revenue amounting to nearly seven and three-fourth millions, and with the consequent necessity of another Deficiency bill, another squabble over its passage, and another solid addition to our permanent debt.

The provisions of the Two per Cent. act must, therefore, be amended, or the above estimate must be cut down $7,716,803. In other words, either the rate of taxation must be increased forty per cent. or the working expenses of both City and County Governments must be cut down forty per cent. If the citizens of New-York are perfectly willing to accept 3 30-100 per cent. as the rate of taxation, then the estimates of the Departments may be accepted as final. If, on the other hand, they believe with Controller GREEN that these estimates are in many cases excessive, then the sooner they make themselves heard in the LEGISLATURE the better. The question must be settled somehow, and with all possible dispatch. Our own impression is, that 3 30-100 per cent. is a rate of taxation amply sufficient for all the wants of the City. This would involve a reduction on the estimates submitted of over three millions and a half of dollars, and we shall endeavor to show, ere long, how it can be done.

A Sample of "Anti-Grant Republicanism."

Our readers are too painfully aware that a great outcry has been made in the Senate lately about the sale of arms to the French during the war between France and Germany. It was originated by that distinguished patriot, CARL SCHURZ, who wished to prove that the United States had been guilty of a gross breach of neutrality toward his native country, Germany. In the course of the discussion it has been stated by the New-York *Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the New-York *Nation* that a large amount of money was paid for arms which did not find its way into the Treasury. The Chicago *Tribune* said one day this week that "millions" had been stolen. CARL SCHURZ insinuated—for he never has the courage, notwithstanding his "heart" that "never quails," to make a charge openly—that what he calls the "military ring" had stolen it. The New-York *Tribune* clamored eagerly for an "investigation." While all this was going on, the House of Representatives quietly ordered an investigation into the whole subject, and on Thursday the facts involved in it came out before a Committee.

Gen. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, gave the following evidence respecting the money part of the affair:

"The amount realized from the sale of arms, &c., was $9,748,943; of this sum $9,409,226 80 had been deposited in the Treasury as per certificates on file; $130,000 was reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th of June, 1871; the balance was expended for preparing stores for the sale, fitting them up, &c. In reply to a question by the Chairman as to the discrepancies between the accounts of Mr. WARD and the Treasury Department, Secretary BELKNAP said he was aware of none. The close of the fiscal year of the War Department was the same as that of the Treasury Department, namely, the 30th of June. As to the Treasury books showing the amounts received for the arms, Mr. BELKNAP explained that in almost every case payment was made by cash checks. Margins varying from five to twenty per cent. are observed on large transactions to secure the United States, and the checks are carried as quickly as possible, and paid into the hands of the Government agents. The full amounts are received by the agents, principally in New-York, and prior to the delivery of any arms to the purchasers. The depositing officer receives from the United States Assistant Treasurer a certificate of deposit. The money is turned over from time to time and drawn against the Assistant Treasurer in favor of the Treasury. The certificates are examined through the Secretary of War, to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the receiving officer.

Here, then, we see that the money realized from the sale of arms was all accounted for—that not only are not "millions" missing, but that the total sum received, to the last cent, was paid into the Treasury, or was spent in preparing stores, &c.

Secretary BELKNAP went on to another point:

"The Chairman having asked whether any of the parties designated in Executive document No. 83, as purchasing arms during the period named were agents of any foreign Governments, Mr. BELKNAP responded, not to his knowledge, and not until October did he have any such intimation, through the receipt of a telegram, already read to the Committee, when, as he had already stated, he stopped the sales to REMINGTON. Prior to that time he did not know REMINGTON was an agent of the French Government. In reply to the question by the Chairman, whether any arms suitable for military service had been sold, Gen. BELKNAP answered: 'No, Sir; we were getting rid of unsuitable arms in order to adopt better ones; about a thousand new arms, by way of experiment, have been placed in the hands of the army, superior to those previously made.' Gen. BELKNAP having been asked by Mr. ACKER as to who judges of the fitness of arms for public service, replied the duties of the Chief of Ordnance are defined by law."

Thus the two charges brought forward by SCHURZ, the *Tribunes*, and the *Nation*, are thoroughly disproved on competent authority. Now see how the New-York *Tribune* gets over the difficulty:

"The arms investigation begun this morning by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, developed nothing *but the ignorance and incompetency of the Committee*. The Secretary of War was before them as a witness for over an hour, during which time they asked him few questions, the replies to which had not already been made public in official documents, *and did not press inquiries in any direction which would be likely to elicit new facts*. The disposition of the Committee *appeared to be to stave the investigation, if they could*, and as if they must proceed to ask a few questions, for form's sake, the answers to which could be readily given without throwing any light upon the matter in dispute."

Not a word, you see, about Gen. BELKNAP'S distinct evidence about the money. Only a slanderous accusation against the Committee before which the Secretary gave his evidence.

This is a sample of the tactics followed by the "Anti-Grant Republicans." Can they be expected to have much weight with the people?

The Centennial Exhibition.

At noon today the National Centennial Commission will meet at Philadelphia, for the purpose of arranging the details of the great industrial exhibition that is to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of American Independence. Commissioners have already been appointed by the President from twenty-six States and ten Territories, and it is probable that before the Convention adjourns, all the States, with the exception of one or two, will be represented. It would be difficult to conceive of a plan for national rejoicing that would combine more advantages, or offer fewer points for local or political jealousy, than the one determined upon. Our country is so extended, the industrial interests so diversified, that there are few opportunities for unfriendly rivalry; each section stands pre-eminent in some great branch of industry, and the centralization of all of these, and their comparison with the rude productions of an hundred years ago, will present a picture of our national progress as startling as it will be complete.

The Commissioners who are to meet today have been empowered by Congress to arrange matters, differ both for the opening and closing of the exhibition, to decide upon plans for the erection of the necessary buildings, and to provide Custom-house regulations for the convenience of those in Europe or elsewhere wishing to contribute articles to the exhibition. Besides these important questions for consideration, there are a host of minor details, such as appropriate opening ceremonies, plans for the classification of articles, appointment of executive officers, &c., which will require the utmost address and patience on the part of the Commissioners. Having decided on all of these questions, the report of the Commissioners will be submitted to Congress, where it will, doubtless, be fully concurred in, and speedily put into practical operation.

It will probably suggest itself to the minds of most persons who take any interest in this matter, that the 4th of July, 1876, would be the most appropriate time for the inaugural ceremonies to take place. The opening of an exhibition of this kind is always of more importance than any subsequent event, and we trust that the Commissioners will not fail to improve the opportunity of uniting the natural enthusiasm that would ensue on either occasion. A large number of plans for the main building have already been prepared, several of them possessing the desirable quality of novelty to a marked degree. The experiments of England, France and Russia have so plainly demonstrated the faults in buildings of this kind, that the Commissioners will have little difficulty in avoiding them, and in selecting the plan for a structure which, while combining all the improvements suggested by European models, will yet have enough of originality to be a source of gratification to American patriotism. We shall look forward with great interest for the report of the Commissioners, as a means of giving reality to what has hitherto been viewed as a very vague, though great, scheme.

Mr. Greeley and One Term.

Mr. GREELEY justifies his opposition to Gen. GRANT'S renomination on the ground that he has always been adverse to the re-election of an incumbent. If this was his sole or strongest reason, there could be no objection to his arguing the question within the Republican organization, in a spirit of candor and friendship, as a point entitled to the consideration of his friends. But as his hostility to GRANT partakes of a malevolent, factious, and sinister temper, his motives are open to suspicion, and may be challenged. Though GREELEY may have favored the one-term principle, the Republican Party is not committed to it, and is not to be foreclosed in the exercise of a sound discretion in the choice of a successor to Gen. GRANT by his preconceived opinions. The Republican Party abjured the one-term principle in the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, and it violates no article of its faith by repeating the act. If GREELEY had not become a monomaniac on the subject of the Presidency, seeking a nomination for himself at the hands of a combination of malcontents and guerrillas, not excluding the Democrats from a hand in the game, he might argue his case with a more becoming degree of diffidence; and it would not prejudice his case in the least if he yielded a larger charter to the preferences of others, equally as well qualified, and having as much right to tender their counsel, as he claims for himself upon a question of equal interest to them.

No doubt the condition of the country had something to do with the choice which fell upon Mr. LINCOLN in 1868. Reasons quite as potent are influential now in dictating the renomination of Gen. GRANT, both as a measure of public policy and of national gratitude. If GREELEY opposed LINCOLN'S nomination, he failed to convince the people then, as he probably will now, of the justice or expediency of his views. The people will insist upon their right to decide the question for themselves. They are tired of perpetual squabblings about the Presidency. They deprecate frequent changes in the Government, as likely to be accompanied by changes and innovations injurious to their business interests. They perceive the error in the constitutional provision fixing the Presidential term at four years. They feel like taking the remedy into their own hands, by re-electing a President who has faithfully discharged his duty, and whose previous success furnishes a sure guarantee for a still longer period of stability and prosperity. They are sensible of the advantages to be secured by prolonging the existence of an Administration whose first term has been crowned with brilliant and solid triumphs. They take a pride in thus manifesting their appreciation of an upright and honorable management of public affairs. Deeply impressed with the conviction that Gen. GRANT has nobly fulfilled his great trust, has acquitted himself as ably in the Cabinet as he did in the field, they desire to commemorate those services by another expression of confidence. Knowing, too, that the grand results which have been realized from a single term may be extended and enlarged through another, they propose to consult the best interests of the country in the most practical and common-sense way that offers itself to their adoption. No silly fantasy, no moonshine about short Presidential periods, will defeat the expression of their will in this respect.

Suburban Railroad Management.

In referring recently to certain peculiarities in the management of the New-Haven Railroad monopoly, we must have given expression to the sentiments of a good many suburban residents. At least, we are entitled to think so, from the number of communications sent us by the travelers upon this and other railroads out of New-York. The specific complaints which reach us resolve themselves under two heads, namely, extortionate rates of fare and exacting regulations, of a kind both unnecessary and provoking. It has been shown in a former article that the rates of fare, for commutation, at least, between our City and the Westchester County towns, have been more than doubled as compared with twenty years ago. And as one correspondent has requested us to give the commutation rates of the New-Haven Road, for the sake of comparison with those charged by other companies, which carry our citizens to suburban homes, we subjoin the official tariff, which will explain itself. The reader will note the illiberal discrimination made against those commuters who may not find it agreeable or financially convenient to pay the yearly rate in a single payment. It will also be noticed that the towns in Westchester County are subjected to a similar process of antagonism as compared with the towns on the Connecticut line of the road. Thus a passenger can commute to Stamford, a distance of thirty-five miles, and having the advantage of every train running over the road, for $112, while the resident of New-Rochelle, where there are only eight or nine trains each way daily, must pay $93 for just half the distance traveled. This looks very much like making the latter person contribute pretty liberally toward enabling the Company to carry the Stamford man his last half of the journey (seventeen miles) for only $20 a year. Without being ready to infer that the Connecticut commuters are charged any too low a price—for we think their rates are fully high enough—we must assume that there is an extortion practiced, in this wide discrimination against our own State, which the Legislature should take notice of with a view to reform. An examination of the following table will, however, place the matter clearly before the mind of the reader:

From New-York to	3 Mo.	6 Mo.	9 Mo.	12 Mo.	Mileage
Mount Vernon	$40	$60	$80	$95	200	15
New-Rochelle	43	62	82	95	93	18
Mamaroneck	44	64	85	98	98	20
Harrison	45	65	87	98	100	21
Rye	46	66	88	99	103	23
Port Chester	46	67	89	99	104	27
Greenwich	48	69	71	41	107	29
Riverside	49	69	73	43	110	31
Stamford	50	69	75	43	112	35
Darien	52	64	78	44	117	39
Norwalk	54	65	80	45	120	43
Westport	56	67	82	47	123	48
Southport	57	68	85	48	127	50
Fairfield	57	70	86	50	128	55
Bridgeport	59	72	89	50	133	57
Stratford	60	72	90	52	135	60
Milford	62	73	94	55	141	65
New-Haven	65	80	95	60	146	74

But not only are the commutation fares extortionate as regards our Westchester fellow-citizens. The charges for single tickets are, also, unconscionably high. Nor are such modern improvements as excursion-tickets, or any similar processes of relief, permitted a place in the administrative programme of these monopolists. As, however, we only undertake, at present, to speak in behalf of the constant daily business travelers, the transient travelers must, for the time, be left to fight their own battles on the Albany arena.

On Monday, reference was made to the aggravating and unjust regulations of the New-Haven Railroad Company. The effect of one of these rules, that requiring the locking of car-doors at certain points, was demonstrated on Tuesday, when a New-York lady, unable to get into one of these locked cars, was blown from the platform and nearly killed.

Tribune Tactics.

In its passion for damaging Gen. GRANT and bringing his Administration into contempt, the *Tribune* makes a point of remarking upon the personal habits or appearance of prominent Senators who are guilty of the vice of supporting the Government. Mr. CONKLING has the misfortune to fall under this deadly means of assault, being described as paying considerable attention to his toilet, wearing his hair after a certain fashion, and maintaining an erect figure in and about the Senate Chamber. He has been seen to pare his nails, instead of writing letters during a debate. These are doubtless grave offences, and legitimate objects of satirical comment. They almost incline us to forego our choice of GRANT for the Presidency. But CONKLING is not the only offender. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, was one day observed to clutch his hair in a sort of brown study. He was doubtless meditating upon the eclipse which had overcome the fame of CLAY and WEBSTER as orators and statesmen, through the frenzied performances of SCHURZ. NYE also comes in for a blast. He secured the right to the floor on Monday last, to speak on the Sumner resolutions, and it was immediately announced in the *Tribune* that the "buffoon" of the Senate was about to diversify the debates on the momentous subject under consideration.

Regarding the strong claim which the editor in chief of that paper has to be critical in matters of dress and manners, these attempts to undermine the popularity of Gen. GRANT'S Administration will be held as coming with exceeding grace from that quarter. Many people are familiar with GREELEY'S style from observation of the original, and many more who have been so unhappy as not to enjoy that privilege, may have been compensated in part for their misfortune by seeing his "picter" in the illustrated weeklies. Both classes must be sensible of the immense advantage which the *Tribune* possesses in carrying on these offensive operations against GRANT and his party. It is not of much importance what Senator CONKLING says in the discussion of public questions, but how he looks when he has got his clothes on and brushed his locks, and what he does with his hands while SCHURZ is soaring the Senate with the thunder of his eloquence. As for NYE, what an extinguisher was that to clap on Gen. GRANT'S head, to bring the Nevada Senator to the foot-lights, if not in motley at least in character! Why should not EDMUNDS pull the hair from his scalp, when he finds on what slippery ground this Administration stands?

MINOR TOPICS.

The Legislature has had a good riddance in getting out "ALECK" FREAR. In FREDERICK KILKIER the Fifteenth Assembly District has gained a representative of worth and responsibility, the Republicans in the Assembly have gained a vote, and the cause of Reform a stanch supporter. TOM FIELDS holds a seat to which he of as little solicited as FREAR was to his. We can hardly pretend that the Reform broom has swept clean while this man continues to be Corporation-Attorney, Park Commissioner and member of Assembly.

There is a melancholy suggestiveness in the fact that the crazy youth who presented the rusty pistol at Queen VICTORIA turns out to be a grandson of the great Chartist agitator of thirty years ago. FEARGUS EDWARD O'CONNOR was a man of pure impulses and a noble mind. He preached doctrines which, from being ranked as revolutionary, have come to be among the elementary truths of British Liberalism. The monster petition, with its million of signatures, praying for the release of the Chartist convicts, which he presented in the House of Commons, finds a melancholy counterpart in the amnesty papers found on his lunatic grandson. The mind of FEARGUS O'CONNOR never recovered from the collapse of the Chartist movement. He showed symptoms of insanity when in the country twenty years ago, and he was an inmate of a mad-house till within a few days of his death. Let us hope that his grandson will be placed under the merciful restraint which is the only penalty called for by his hereditary infirmity.

All things considered, it is perhaps not strange that even such a paper as the *Moniteur* should be vigorously advocating the shameful gambling-house project. That paper announces that the Parisian is a gambler by nature, and that he will indulge the passion, legislate as you may. In proof, we are assured that there are in Paris no fewer than 4,000 *tripots*, or secret gambling houses, where half the young men of the capital are regularly fleeced. "Why should not the Government profit," asks the *Moniteur*, triumphantly, "rather than the anarpers?" Why not, indeed? If, that is to say, one of the two *must*. The argument is as old as the hills, and its dissection, in a moral sense, about as superfluous.

The light hearts and light heads of Paris do not seem to be made heavy even by onerous taxes or sniffed balsamic. The journals bristle with epigrams and persiflage, the theatres are bright with novelty, and the Spring fashions are chattered over with an air of exquisite enjoyment. A grand *demi-monde* dinner was given at a famous restaurant on the night of Feb. 23. The money to pay for it was won at a race. Two distinguished golden youths of the capital competed for five thousand francs on velocipedes. The course was from Clichy to Vincennes, and the Viscount DE R—— won by three hundred yards. The stakes chiefly, no doubt, in the shape of truffles, champagne and flowers, were duly enjoyed by some of the most dazzling and disreputable women of Paris; and nobody suggested the nobler use that might be made of the money by giving it to reduce the German indemnity.

OFFENBACH'S new opera of "Snow-ball"—*Boule de Niége*—has been brought out in splendid style at Vienna, and, while the people of Milan have been calling VERDI thirty times before the curtain in rapture over his "Aida," the Viennese have roared themselves hoarse over the honied numbers of a new and rattling opera bouffe. "Snow-ball" is a big white bear, who growls at his foes and grins at his friends. No great training is needed for this, save that it should be done at the right moment, and perhaps, in view of the speedy production of the new opera bouffe in New-York, the "learned goat, Alexis," had better "get up" in the part, for which his services would, of course, be quite precious. The success of "Boule de Niége" has been prodigious, not only because of the bear and the melodies, but because of a certain Mlle. MILA RODER who sang and acted the heroine, and who is described as charming. She is young, extremely pretty, "in figure very like the Empress of the French, and in stage manner as quick as SCHNEIDER, but more refined."

The list of vessels that passed through the Suez Canal in 1871 is very interesting, although, to American eyes, it is far from gratifying. It certainly disproves, so far as the experiment, *in hanc*, can disprove, the assumption so often put forward, that the canal would operate disastrously to the commerce of Great Britain. The official return of the tonnage has just been published, and is as follows:

British	548,621	Belgian	4,400
French	91,641	American	4,170
Austrian	43,113	German	3,520
Italian	20,400	Spanish	3,157
Turkish	16,959	Norwegian	1,816
Egyptian	13,394	Portuguese	919
Dutch	6,711	Danish	660
Russian	4,820	Burmanian	408
Total			771,409

M. DE LESSEPS has reason to congratulate himself on his totals, if not on the relative degree in which the consummation of his project has thus far benefited the commerce of France.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The fourth concert of the season takes place at the Academy of Music this evening. Mr. F. L. RITTER'S new symphony will be recited as the *pièce de resistance* among the orchestral selections, and Miss ANNA MEHLIG will play, and Mr. REMMERTS will sing.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

The numerous attractions of last Sunday's concert at the Grand Opera-house will be increased in number on the occasion of to-morrow's affair. The Mulder-Fabbri Troupe, the Ninth Regiment Band, Mr. LEVY, Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TEY, Mrs. ANNA BISHOP and Miss CLARA PERL, will then assist in the interpretation of a fresh and liberal programme.

Amending the Charter of the Produce Exchange Company.

A special meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday for the purpose of receiving the report of a Committee appointed to go to Albany and oppose the bills respectively for facilitating the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls and for amending the charter of the Produce Exchange Company. Mr. A. E. ORR reported that the Committee had laid the first-mentioned matter before the Canal Committee of the Assembly and anticipated favorable action. Mr. I. HAMILTON, Jr., reported that the Committee had great difficulty in learning anything about the other bill, and presented a preamble and resolutions declaring that the Produce Exchange Company were trying "in a stealthy and secret manner" to have the bill giving them enlarged powers passed, protesting against the measure and providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to go to Albany and present the views of the Exchange. The Produce Exchange Company is a corporation which was organized some years ago for the purpose of erecting the Produce Exchange building. The stockholders number 140. There are 2,000 members of the Produce Exchange. The proposed amendment gives the corporation among other things the right to regulate the terms of admission, and to prescribe what persons shall be admitted, and the fees to be paid for admission. These provisions are not liked by the majority of the members of the Exchange who are not stockholders. An acrimonious debate followed the presentation of the resolutions and they were finally adopted by an overwhelming vote after the words "in a stealthy and secret manner" had been stricken out.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XXVII.

The Schenectady Locomotive-Works and the Green Island Car-Shops.

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 14, 1872.

The connection of ideas between cars and locomotives is so inseparable, that I think I cannot do better than join the Green Island Car-shops and the Schenectady Locomotive-works in the bonds of manufactorial matrimony and bliss, more especially as this is St. Valentine's Day. They make a most interesting couple, much more so than, judging by their apparent indifference, the general run of travelers seem to think. Constant travelers, like "constant readers," are apt to moralize at times, and as I journey here and there I am often surprised at the want of interest displayed by my fellow-passengers in the powerful machine which is going to draw them, as on the wings of the wind, to their destination. I like to stare at the giant locomotive. For me it possesses any amount of school-boy fascination. If I have a few minutes to spare at the depot I am certain to find myself wandering, half unconsciously, in the direction of the engine and contemplating its immense size and strength, and its marvelous power and construction. I think of the old four-horse coach of my younger days. I contrast the bugle-horn with the steam-whistle; the old chain skid with the Creamer brake; the compliments of the passengers to the heavily-coated, shawled and brandy-smelling coachman on his making twelve miles an hour, and the coolness with which we now travel thirty-five miles an hour by the Special Pacific Express; and I feel that we do not pay sufficient outward respect to the locomotive. Our forefathers did not believe in it; at least they thought it incapable of achieving anything. The wise men of fifty years ago regarded steam railroads as beyond the reach of practical science. The following letter from Chancellor LIVINGSTONE to Col. STEVENS, of Hoboken, fairly represents the public opinion of that time, and is most interesting as a contribution to the history of railroads. It is dated March 9, 1811, and is written from Albany.

"I had before read of your very ingenious proposition as to railway communication. I fear, however, on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objections, and ultimately prove more expensive than a canal. They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two such heavy bodies meeting. The wall on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface, to avoid frost, and three feet above, to avoid snow, and must be clasped with iron, and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles (!) an hour on wheels. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages, without the utmost, and of preventing them from running on each other—for there would be many running on the road at once—would be very difficult. In case of accidental stops, or necessary stops to take wood and water, &c., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient."

What would Chancellor LIVINGSTONE say about the locomotive traversing the Simmaringen Alps or running up and down the steep incline of Mount Cenis, or crossing the American Continent in six days and a half! What would he say to the great freight engines of the present day, weighing, as they do, nearly forty tons, and capable of drawing one hundred cars, each laden with eight tons of goods or material, in all over one thousand tons; and what would he say to the fact of the Schenectady works, turning out one of these engines every three days throughout the year!—and yet there are three or four larger works in the country. It is the proud boast of the great Baldwin Locomotive-works of Philadelphia that they turn out an engine every day in the year. These locomotives, too, are not like the playthings of forty years ago. Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb," for instance, which, on the 28th of August, 1830, performed the astounding feat of beating a horse-car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a trial of speed, to which the whole country had been looking forward for some time, but in which it had put it down as a foregone conclusion that the locomotive would be beaten.

Schenectady is, for an American city, a very old city. It was incorporated soon after Albany; but it is too near the capital for rapid increase of population or business. Still, when its stunted growth is remarked upon, Schenectady points to her locomotive-works and then takes refuge behind the shield of her antiquity. Schenectady reminds one of HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S aristocratic mermaid, whose family was supposed to run back to the first mermaids, and who was allowed to have six oysters attached to her tail, out of respect for her ancient and royal lineage, whereas the common mermaids, the *plebs* of the briny deep, were only allowed to have three.

The Schenectady Locomotive-works were established twenty-one years ago. They are situated about a quarter of a mile from the depot, between the Central and Saratoga tracks. The building devoted to the machine and erecting shops has two stories, and is 350 feet long by 80 feet wide. The machine-shops are perfectly bewildering. Looking down their length, the various machines look like groves of trees, from which all the smaller branches have been cut, leaving only the trunk and the larger limbs. Here is a pretty respectable list of the machines in these two shops; and it must be borne in mind that each and every one of them is most elaborate and costly: Sixty turning lathes. A turning lathe for iron, with its cold chisel, gives a forcible exposition of the scriptural idea of iron entering into the soul. It grinds its sharp edge mercilessly into the metal, and turns off the shavings of the metal too hot to handle. Then there are fifty iron planers, thirty drill presses, fifteen bolt-cutters, seven slotting and five shearing machines. The erecting shop reminds one of the exhibitions of pisciculture which Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND and his friends have so praiseworthily brought into vogue. You can see the locomotive in every stage of construction—from the boiler shell till its name has been painted on its tender before it starts on its rushing journey through locomotive life. When I was at the works today there were eleven locomotives in course of erection, besides some in the repair and painting shops, and two ready to go out. About sixty days are occupied in building an engine from the time the iron plates go into the boiler-shop till it is completed and ready for active service. An engine varies in weight from 50,000 to 75,000 pounds, and, if it be a large one, with its tender, not less than 125,000 pounds. The weight of a single driving-wheel is 1,800 pounds. They cost from $10,000 to $12,000. The progress in engine-building may, to a certain extent, be judged of from their progressive cost. Of the cost of the earlier locomotives it would be idle to make a comparison; but thirty years ago the building of locomotives had come to years of discretion, though far from maturity. In 1842 the average cost of a locomotive was $6,500; in 1862, $7,500; in 1862, $8,500, and in 1870 it is about $11,500. An engine with fair wear and tear will last ten to eleven years. This makes every engine cost a company $1,000 a year. Strange to say the parts of the engine which last longest are the very parts which would be ordinarily supposed to wear out before any others—the tires of the wheels. They are mostly made from Prussian steel, and often, when the engine is thrown into the scrap heap, show little sign of the tremendous work they have done.

There are some interesting points with regard to the construction of engines at these Schenectady works. The frame-work of the tenders is all made of iron, which, in addition to giving greatly increased strength, considerably decreases the weight of the tender; the wooden beams, formerly in use, requiring to be very massive and cumbrous in order to stand the jar and strain on them. Some of the drills are marvelous. I saw steam-drills drilling the great cast-steel plates, through which all the boiler-flues open into the furnace. The plates are half an inch in thickness, and the holes are two and one-sixteenth inches in diameter. But the operation of drilling so large a hole in solid cast-steel (it is done in less than five minutes) must be seen to be appreciated. In the blacksmiths'-shop it is most interesting to watch the forging together of the huge iron beams which form the pedestals of the engine. Not the least astonishing part of it is the precision with which the smiths wield their ponderous sledge-hammers, often weighing twenty-nine or thirty pounds, and strike the exact spot pointed out to them by the foreman. In the boiler-shop there is a new and powerful machine for rivetting the seams of the boiler. The old method was for a man inside the boiler to pass a red-hot bolt with one head through the punched or drilled holes, and for two men to pound the protruding part into an outside head with hammers. The new method is on the same principle, but it is carried out by machinery. The boiler is hoisted, end upward, over a side anvil, in which is a die fitting the existing head of the red-hot bolt. When the man inside the boiler has put the bolt through the hole, he turns the boiler so that the bolt-head fits into the die. A powerful steam-hammer, with a corresponding die, is driven with immense force against the outside end of the bolt, in a moment pressing it into shape. This has the additional advantage of pressing the two plates tightly together, at the very moment the second bolt-head is formed.

Besides the erecting and machine shops, there are the blacksmith's-shop, 225 by 70 feet; boiler-shop, 150 by 95 feet; iron and brass foundries, pattern and carpenter shops. There is also a building where there are "stalls" for ten engines. I suppose the iron horse is entitled to its stall, the same as any other horse. Increased facilities for engine-building have lately been introduced into the works, and it is anticipated that they will turn out at least 120 locomotives during the current year. As it is, the Company keep from 700 to 800 men and boys constantly employed. They supply engines to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore, Chicago and Alton, Rensselaer and Saratoga, North Missouri, Chesapeake and Ohio, Flint and Pere Marquette, and other Western and Southern Roads. The present business of the Company is about $1,350,000 a year.

The Green Island Car-shops were established at the time of the introduction of railroads into this country. They are owned by GILBERT & BUSH. The senior members of this firm assisted in building the first cars used on railroads in this State. Most readers of the TIMES must have seen photographs of the picture, now in possession of the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford, of the first train of cars which ran on the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady. The cars are splendidly mediæval in design, and seem to have been constructed with a view to making the passengers as uncomfortable as possible. The occupants look as if they were going to a funeral or were a body of disappointed office-seekers returning home in high dudgeon from Washington. Those cars were built in the Green Island shops. But the firm soon made changes in the pattern of their cars, and have contributed largely to the vast improvements made from time to time in railroad cars. They have brought us from the stiff low-box car on four wheels to the spacious and comfortable palace or drawing-room cars, ten feet high, sixty-five feet long, and carried upon twelve wheels with thirty-two springs. It was in these works that the conversion of a drawing-room-car into a sleeping-car had its earliest development. Mr. WEBSTER WAGNER saw great opportunities in the introduction of these cars, and GILBERT & BUSH made a number of them for use, under his direction, on various lines in the country, and have continued to furnish him with new and improved cars up to the present time. They are now building four splendid new cars for him, each combining all the latest improvements and novelties for elegance and comfort. The construction of these styles of cars forms the most important item in this business. Nevertheless every description of car is constructed at these works; the palace-car, with its luxurious accommodations, the ordinary passenger-car, with its limited conveniences, and the freight and cattle cars, which are such invaluable servants of trade and commerce. Gauge has nothing to do with it. They make cars for any gauge, from three feet in the clear between the rails up to six feet, and from prices varying from $500 to $15,000. The average number of cars of all descriptions built annually by them is about one thousand.

The area occupied by the works embraces a space of about seven acres, with a water frontage of 600 feet. The Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad passes at the back of the works, affording every facility for the delivery of cars on their own wheels; while the excellent docks, equipped with the most powerful derricks, furnish every convenience for shipping cars, destined to distant parts, and for the discharge of the heavy materials consumed in the works, such as coal, iron and lumber, which are by no means small in amount. The annual consumption of cast and wrought iron is about 3,000 tons; of coal, 1,000 tons, and of lumber over 2,500,000 feet. The lumber in the yards of the firm would be a good stock in trade for a beginner in the lumber business. They generally keep about 3,000,000 feet in stock, and supply themselves as consumption goes on. None but the best seasoned lumber is suitable for car-building purposes. The lumber principally used consists of ash, oak, black-walnut, white-wood, yellow or Georgia pine, and other ornamental woods for finishing and veneering.

The various building and machine shops are well built, of brick, are two stories high, and, if placed in a continuous line, would extend over half a mile in length, more than one mile of railroad track connecting the various buildings with turn-tables for transferring the cars from one part of the works to another. The shops have a capacity for building forty full-sized passenger, palace or sleeping cars, or eighty freight-cars at one time, without inconvending the workmen employed in building them. They are supplied with water by a powerful steam-pump, which also supplies the reservoir, holding 35,000 gallons of water, which is placed in a tower, fifty feet high. This ample water-supply gives the protection against the spread of fire so necessary in an establishment where so many inflammable materials are collected together. Over sixty machines, worked by steam-power, are used for the preparation of the iron and wood used in the construction of the cars. Some of them are most valuable in the saving of time and labor, in accuracy, and in producing a great quantity of work of the highest quality. Of course, all the iron used is cast in the foundry and forged in the blacksmith-shops of the firm.

Two subjects have long engaged the attention of Messrs. GILBERT & BUSH, both of them connected with the safety and comfort of railway travelers—wheels and warming apparatus. Many accidents have occurred from the breaking of a wheel; but they now put the greater number of their cars on the celebrated "Mansell" wheels, manufactured at Sheffield in England, and which are so generally and successfully used on all British lines of railroad. The hot-water pipe method of heating cars has also been greatly improved in the cars sent out from these works. The heat is now distributed through a circuit of thirty pipes, producing a uniform heat, which is kept up throughout the journey. Americans who have traveled in Europe can well appreciate the difference between this system and the hot-water tanks in vogue there, which are always too hot when they are first put in, very cold before their greatest use is felt, and very much in the way when a passenger wants to stretch his or her legs, after several hours of cramping in one position.

One thing in these works will delight all devotees of protection to native industry. There are nine distinct trades represented in the construction of a railroad-car: Wood-workers, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, machinists, iron-workers, molders, lantern-makers, upholsterers, plumbers, and silver-platers. With very few exceptions—velvet-plush, plate-glass, and some car-wheels—all the materials used are of domestic production. And yet GILBERT & BUSH are very quietly doing a large export business for foreign railroads. So much for a firm acquiring a reputation for superior construction. Railroad companies often prefer to pay a higher price for cars and get such as will stand any reasonable wear and tear; that is, when their officials are endowed with useful ordinary common sense. The Green Island Car-works employ none but the most skilled mechanics, from 350 to 400 in number, the pay-roll averaging $4,000 a week. I had almost forgotten to say that Green Island lies between the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers, immediately opposite Troy. It is insulated by small offshoots of these streams.

A. P.

OBITUARY.

"The Chevalier Stuart."

The London *Times* says: "There has just passed away from among us, at the age of seventy-three or seventy-four, a gentleman who has for many years been known in certain literary circles as the Chevalier, or Count, JOHN SOBIESKI STUART. It is asserted by his friends that he was the eldest grandson of the 'Young Pretender;' and if this really were the case, if the Revolution of 1688 had never occurred, and if the strict Jacobite theory of Divine right were part and parcel of our Constitution, the nation at this moment would have been in public mourning for the loss of its lawful sovereign. It may possibly be remembered that the real Stuart descent of this gentleman was questioned and examined at considerable length in an article which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for June, 1847, and which was known to have been written by Mr. JOHN WILSON CROKER, who held him to be not a STUART, but a HAY-ALLAN. Those who are curious in such subjects will find the account of the proceedings taken by children, in the article above referred to, and further information as to the antecedents of the Chevalier, now deceased, may be seen in the *Edinburgh Review* of July, 1861, and in the *St. James's Magazine* of last month, from which we may be pardoned for quoting the following extract: 'Among the most important frequenters of the reading-room at the British Museum may be noticed almost daily two gentlemen, if not old, yet advancing rapidly into years, and dressed in an unmistakably foreign costume. A glance at their faces will at once remind you of the marked type of the STUARTS, especially about the forehead and eye-brows; and, indeed, they might sit for portraits of CHARLES I. and JAMES II. respectively. The friends of these gentlemen say that they are JOHN SOBIESKI STUART and CHARLES EDWARD STUART, and that they have proofs of their descent as grandsons of the 'Young Pretender,' * * * and we believe we are hazarding no assertion when we say that both of the brothers, when young held commissions in the French Army, and served against us at Waterloo, where one of them was instrumental in saving the life of NAPOLEON as he fled from the field. It is said that the elder brother is busily engaged upon a work on military science.' It is this elder brother who is now deceased."

Mr. E. S. Chorley.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that Mr. HENRY F. CHORLEY, well known in London society, died on Feb. 17, at his house in Eaton-place-west. Mr. CHORLEY was for thirty-five years the musical critic of the *Athenæum*, and by the bold and courageous character of his writing, and his integrity of purpose, exercised great influence upon the state and progress of music in this country.

The Market Savings Bank.

The Market Savings Bank will again be opened today to allow depositors to prove their claims. As this will be the last opportunity afforded to the creditors to prove their claims, depositors are advised to avail themselves of it. The election of an assignee or trustee in bankruptcy will take place on March 12 before Mr. Register DWIGHT, and Mr. WORTH, it is understood, is the unanimous choice of the depositors. A committee of depositors waited upon that gentleman yesterday, to urge him to accept the office of trustee, on the ground of such appointment being likely to save much expense and delay. Mr. WORTH intimated through his counsel that he thought the appointment of an assignee in bankruptcy would be most conducive to the interests of the creditors at large.

The Depositors' Investigating Committee held another long session yesterday, and have obtained a number of important facts concerning the fraudulent transactions in the management, of which they intend to publish next week at a public meeting of the depositors. It is gratifying to be able to state that the investigations of this Committee, together with the efforts of the Press in exposing the Market Bank frauds, have so far been successful that one of the trustees of the Bank called upon the Committee yesterday, and made a proposition to them similar in purpose to that made by "HANK" SMITH to the Bowling-green Bank.

The Reorganization of Tammany Hall.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Twenty-two of the Tammany Society, appointed to inquire into the regularity of the General Committee headed by HARRY GENET, met at the Wigwam last night, with OSWALD OTTENDORFER in the chair, and discussed a plan by which the Democratic Party of the City might be reorganized. The meeting was held with closed doors, but it is understood that Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW was authorized to prepare a plan of reorganization, the main features of which were discussed and agreed upon, to be presented at the meeting of the Tammany Society next Monday evening. This plan is understood to embrace a new enrollment by Assembly Districts, after which primaries are to be held in each, at which an entirely new General Committee is to be chosen.

Working Men's Union—The Crispins Strike.

The Working Men's Union met last evening. The petition of working men and others to Mr. PETER COOPER and the Trustees of the Cooper Institute for the opening of the library on Sundays was read and ordered to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Union. A memorial to the Legislature embodying a protest against the action of certain City officials in putting down working men's wages, was discussed with considerable warmth, but reserved for further action.

Mr. FERGUSON, of the Crispins, in alluding to the state of affairs at TARBER'S warehouse, attributed the assaults to persons not connected with the society. Several speakers abused the Press and the Police, and finally a committee was appointed to report on the recent strike.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Is the Tribunal Constitutional?—A Test Case—Is the Penitentiary to be Depopulated?

A wholesale delivery of prisoners confined for various offenses in the Penitentiary, House of Refuge and the several Reformatories of this County, is a contingency that may be anticipated should the test case now before the Court of Appeals be decided in favor of the plaintiff. Our Albany correspondent mentioned on yesterday's Tribune that one WM. HUBER, convicted in the Court of Special Sessions in this City, had appealed against the decision of that Court on the ground of its unconstitutionality. It will be remembered that for some years a law was in force under which the Police Justices elected from the Second and Sixth Districts were designated as Magistrates for that Court, for which service they received extra compensation. During the Winter of 1870 the Board of Police Magistrates obtained the passage by the Legislature of an act giving authority to these Magistrates to sit alternately in the Special Sessions. The new arrangement had the merit that whatever political power the Court might wield it was divided among nine, instead of two Justices. But at the very heel of the session "Boss" TWEED caused to be inserted in the Tax Levy, that convenient cover for other villainies, a clause giving the Mayor power to "designate" any two Police Justices for the Special Sessions, and in the event of their unavoidable absence, that the City Judge and Recorder could dispense justice in that Court. Mayor HALL immediately designated Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY to preside at the Special Sessions, which positions they have held ever since, much to the disgust of the remaining Magistrates.

The case of HUBER came before Justice DOWLING, who convicted and sentenced him to the Penitentiary. On the appeal, which was heard on Thursday, counsel for the plaintiff claimed that the conviction was in error, inasmuch that the Court of Special Sessions, as at present constituted, is unconstitutional. HUBER had already been tried before the Supreme Court, from which affirmance of judgment a writ of error was subsequently sued out. The principal points in counsel's argument are that the provision giving the Mayor power to designate Justices for the Court is contrary to the Constitution, as no private or local bill passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed by the title. There are other points of a like character, and should the Court of Appeals decide the Court of Special Sessions to be unconstitutional under existing laws, a general jail delivery may be the ultimate result. This decision will be awaited with much interest by all classes of society.

Annual Meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

The Eighteenth annual meeting of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was held yesterday, at the institution, Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue. Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension, presided. Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Secretary to the Board of Managers, read the report. It stated, in regard to many plans of improvement suggested, that it has been under discussion several times whether to erect cottages in the country and maintain a few children in each, under the impression that the mortality among children cared for in this way would be much diminished. Another plan is that of putting children out to board with private families, but many children thus "boarded out," when subsequently brought back to the institution, have been found to bear the marks of ill-treatment. An institution with a large and commodious building seems to be the only practicable provision that can be made for children's residence. The only class here that would take children as boarders are so poor as to be destitute of the means and dwellings suitable for the rearing of children. It was in view of these facts that the building for the Country Branch on Staten Island, was purchased, and down to the present time the system has been satisfactory, and will be maintained. With the hope that the institution might exert an influence to check the abortionists, a lying-in department has been added, in order to help the erring ones to retrieve the past. For such of these as are willing to remain in the institution, nursing two children till they are weaned, for a month is placed in the savings bank. This sum enables them, when their year is out, to go to the West, where their history is unknown, and begin life anew.

The report of MARY J. KINGSLAND, Treasurer, shows that the expenses for the year were $66,097 94. The income of the house, donations, subscriptions, &c., amounted to $54,644 03. State and City aid was received to the amount of $42,599 05. The figures show a balance on hand of $3,146 82.

J. B. REYNOLDS, M.D., read the Medical Report. It shows that from March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, the number of persons cared for in the institution was 1,055; the present number of inmates, 347, and situations were provided for 60 wet nurses.

The reports being accepted the Chairman made a brief address complimenting the managers on the condition of the institution, and after some remarks by the children, the benediction was pronounced and the meeting adjourned.

The following are the officers for 1872: Mrs. CORNELIUS DUBOIS, First Directress, Staten Island; Mrs. T. C. DOREMUS, Second Directress, No. 47 East Twenty-first-street; Mrs. HENRY ANSTICE, Third Directress, No. 18 West Thirty-fifth-street; Mrs. WILLIAM KINGSLAND, Treasurer, No. 116 Fifth-avenue; Mrs. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN, Secretary, No. 12 Fifth-avenue; Miss R. B. HUNTER, Assistant Secretary, No. 112 West Forty-fifth street.

Turf News.

Mr. BELMONT has sold the imported chestnut colt *By the Sea*, four years old, by *Thormanby*, out of *Bernice* by *Stockwell*. The purchaser was a Mr. PHELPS, who will shortly ship the horse to South America. The price paid was $1,500.

Kingfisher and *Glaucig* have returned from their Winter residence at Saratoga. The former is now in ANTHONY TAYLOR'S stable at Jerome Park, and the latter is at Mr. BELMONT'S farm, Babylon, Long Island. *Kingfisher* did not break down as badly as at first reported, and no doubt he will be trained for the season.

Mr. BELMONT'S imported mare, *Nonparell*, by *Kingston*, out of *England's Beauty*, by *Irish Birdcatcher*, dropped a bay colt, by *Glenthorne*, last week. The career of this colt will be watched with great interest, as it is the only colt in this country by the great French horse who defeated all the English cracks of 1865.

It is reported that a race meeting will be held at Mystic Park, Boston, during the great jubilee. It is intended to protract the meeting from June 17 to July 4. If so, our turfmen will have enough to do in supplying the sport.

A letter from W. B. BABCOCK says that his horse *Helmbold* has not broken down, but hit his right leg, and he does not expect to train him before the Fall. Capt. MOORE says he has trained horses with worse legs than *Helmbold*.

The old mare *Flora Mafroy* is to be trained again. She has not appeared on the turf for some years.

The *Spirit of the Times* stakes for 1873 and 1874 closed at that office yesterday, and will be given to the public next week. There will be probably over fifty entries.

The various stakes of the American Jockey Club, Saratoga Association and the Monmouth Park Association, closed on Saturday. The great interest manifested in regard to these events leads to the belief that the entries will be numerically strong.

Trotting colt stakes are becoming very popular, and many of the associations are adding these attractive features to their programmes for the coming season. The Buffalo Association has offered purses for three and four-year-old colts.

New-Jersey Justice.

The following persons were yesterday sentenced in the Hudson County Court to the State Prison: HUGH BENSLEY, for grand larceny, two years; JOHN SHEPARD, for horse-stealing, five years; WM. THOMPSON, on two charges of grand larceny and assault and battery, four years; EDWARD HARTELL and WM. CARPENTER, on two charges of burglary, ten years each, and JAMES SMITH, on three charges of assault, grand larceny and shop-lifting, eighteen years. The total sentence against six criminals amounts to forty-nine years.

More Hudson County Officials Indicted.

Messrs. WALTER, HAMMA, WM. H. SCHMIDT and MICHAEL REILLY were yesterday arraigned in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, charged with having defrauded the citizens of Union Township out of $800. These gentlemen are the Town Commissioners, and, it is charged, certified the bill of a contractor named O'CONNOR for $800 more than the just amount. They entered plens of not guilty, and were each held in $2,000 bail.

St. David's Day.

Last evening the Welsh residents of our City celebrated the day of their patron saint—St. David. The St. David's Society gave a banquet at their rooms in the Bowery, and several other Welsh societies gathered together and talked of the old Welsh customs. The day was Celebrated last evening in the Welsh Methodist Church, in East Thirteenth-street. The exercises consisted of music and addresses by Rev. WM. ROBERTS and others.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The delegates from various Irish societies met at Hibernian Hall last evening and decided to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a parade on Monday, the 18th of March. A motion was made to extend an invitation to the colored societies of the City, but it was lost amid roars of laughter. Col. KAVANAGH wrote saying he had ordered the Sixty-ninth Regiment to parade on that day. The Police Commissioners have refused an escort and Mayor HALL has consented to review the procession at the City Hall. A letter arrived from Ireland expressed himself in strong terms against Orangeism, saying he was ready to cut off the ears or shoot any Orangeman who had a dislike to St. Patrick. His sentiments were repudiated by the meeting, and several called upon the Chairman to "turn him out," and the resolutions were made to that effect when the fellow quietly took his seat. The route of the procession having been agreed to the meeting adjourned.

The Knights of St. Crispin.

PATRICK HORRIGAN was arrested yesterday afternoon, on Chambers-street, on the charge of being the man who had struck BOYD, the non-society man, with a slung-shot. HORRIGAN was taken before Justice HOGAN, who turned him over to the charge of Coroner YOUNG. The Coroner having made some inquiry into the matter, discharged him until 10 o'clock this morning on his own recognizance. BOYD, though he has been removed from the hospital to his home, is said to be still in a dangerous state. The whole matter was the subject of a report at the meeting of the Working Men's Union last night.

Mansard Roofs.

From the editorial rooms of the Tribune two specimens of the peculiarly-dangerous constructions called Mansard roofs—which are boards nailed on to wood rafters and covered with slate—can be seen, one of them lately completed. It is such constructions that the last Legislature felt called upon to prohibit in this City by an amendment to the Fire laws, that were denounced in the New-York Board of Underwriters as "tinder-boxes," and that are so much dreaded by firemen. One of the latter, writing upon this subject, says, "It is evident that the slightly-inclined sides of this upper story render it more liable to take fire than any of the stories below, and when once on fire, its greater height from the ground makes it more difficult to put the fire out than if it were in any other part. The slate covering is not so tight but that the flames of burning buildings which adjoin pass through the interstices and set fire to the wood within, but are light enough to prevent the firemen from driving his stream of water through to follow the flame and put it out." In spite of these and other objections that have been again and again urged against them, architects and builders still continue to yield to the popular demand, which has pronounced decidedly in favor of the Mansard and French form of roof. The objection to the faulty construction has been remedied by an ingenious and simple combination lately patented by J. B. CORNELL, of the firm of J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, in Centre-street, in which wrought-iron beams are substituted for wood rafters; sheet-iron, bent into dovetailed grooves, so as to hold plaster, substituted for boards, and slates are bolted or riveted upon the outside of the metal lathing thus formed, the under side of the latter being stiffened by angle or T iron and plastered to any desirable thickness, thus making a roof without a particle of combustible material in it, and one which may be called fire-proof, and at the same time lighter of and stronger for any amount of ornamentation. Notable instances of this kind of work may be seen on the buildings of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Broadway, and Continental Life Insurance Company and Fourth National Bank, Nassau-st. Attention may well be called to this invention, as the convention is to protect upon all by-laws fire in Chicago, that anything that can be done or said to encourage the erection of fire-proof buildings will be a public service.—*New-York Tribune.*

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) is again in receipt of his weekly consignments of leading London and Continental serials. The *London Illustrated News*, *Graphic*, the *Spectator*, *Nature*, the *Examiner*, and other periodicals may be found on his counter, also otherwise well filled with sterling and interesting reading matter, comprising the latest foreign novelties.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NOS. 22 JOHN-ST., AND 18 MAIDEN-LANE.
DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, CIGAR-CASES, WORK, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES AT CLOSE PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

HUMBUGS OF VANITY FAIR.—While new-fangled preparations for the hair are collapsing daily, PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, the favorite of forty years, retains its honestly-won popularity. It removes those parasitical nuisances, scruff and dandruff, prevents the hair from dropping out, restores it when it has dropped out, and in every way promotes its health and beauty. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Green, Orange and Purple, are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral Hair Dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by HILL'S Instantaneous Hair Dyes.—*Advertisement.*

Those who are up to snuff use only DURNO'S SNUFF. "It is a friend at a pinch."—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, March 3, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, culled from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording agreeable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio o increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrapers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

R. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Hegeler's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous results. Reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Arnold's Turkish Baths, Hermitage-av., near Hudson—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe citizens.

"Sweetit" is not a Poison, which Doctors say the opium, put in medicinally prepared for the permanent cure of Neuralgia. Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

Spring Hat Crown, London and Genin, and if you wish Boots and Shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., Union-square.

Furniture Covering.
NEW STYLES, FOR SPRING, 1872.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 782 and 784 Broadway.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, across the dancing, 4th floor. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 782 and 784 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Spring styles for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at REFENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—New and elegant designs on hand. Wood floors from 25c. per foot.

Highest of Patented Watching with Fobs, Gold, Silver, children's, can be secured by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The Lungs are Strained and Blocked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. DR. TAFFER'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

New Importation of
DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE
HAVE ARRIVED BY STEAMER SILESIA
AND WASHINGTON.
GRAG. F. SCHMIDT & PETERS,
SOLE AGENTS.

Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and salesroom WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

For Skin Diseases use Fowle's Improved COMEDAN AND PIMPLE REMEDY, warranted to cure red, white and mottlated pimples and sores on the face, flesh worms, deep seated and blotched disfigurations of the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 40 Bond-st., New-York.

New Vestavia Pianos, $350.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Hall days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MOMICKEN—WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. M. Hart, JAMES A. MCMIKEN, of this City, to MARY ELLIS, eldest daughter of Hon. Jas. Weeks.

NYE—MADISON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. H. D. Northrup, at No. 306 East 50th-st., MARSHAL NYE to MARY E. MADISON, all of this City.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—In Albany, March 1, of diphtheria, EDITH GRACE, daughter of the late Gilman F. Briggs, aged 4 years.

COX.—At St. James' Church Rectory, Newtown, Long Island, on Thursday, Feb. 29, CAROLINE M., wife of Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D.

The funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, Newtown, on Monday, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2¼.

COLLINS.—On Friday evening, March 1, HANNAH R. MARTENSEN, wife of Peter D. Collins, in the 60th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERRIS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st inst., LINDSAY MURRAY FERRIS, of Poughkeepsie, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILMORE.—Feb. 29, FRANCES L., daughter of Robert and Charlotte Gilmore, aged 15 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock P. M., March 3, in P. W. B. Church, No. 104 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

GOODWIN.—At Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 29, Rev. FREDERICK J. GOODWIN, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAND.—At Bay Shore, Long Island, Feb. 24, 1872, CHARLES F. HAND, youngest son of George and Sarah A. Hand, aged 22 years 2 months and 23 days.

HADDEN.—On the 25th ult., CAROLINE, wife of David H. Hadden.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. Baubet, at Mamaroneck, West-chester County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 2, at 1 P. M.

KAY.—March 1, JAMES, the youngest son of James and Sarah B. Kay, aged 1 year and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 East 22d-st. Boston papers please copy.

MACMILLAN.—In this City on the 28th ult., GEORGIANNA, wife of Geo. W. MacMillan, and daughter of Walter Mann, of Orange, N. J.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 4 o'clock, from the Church of the Redeemer, Rev. Dr. Ewer, and Pacific-st. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

Williamsburg and

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, March 1, for the last business day of the week was large, and the following sales were made by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. and JOSEPH McGUIRE, respectively: The first named firm offered at public auction the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 48 East Twelfth-street, 23.1 feet west of Broadway, which was sold to M. Z. JAQUES for $47,250. This was considered rather a low figure, as the property is a desirable one, the lot being in size 23 by 94.9, while the house is 55 feet in depth with a three-story extension in rear 18 by 24. Mr. McGUIRE sold the premises known as No. 322 Mulberry-street, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick tenement-house on the front thereof and a five-story brick house in the rear, for $16,350. Purchased by JAMES CUNNINGHAM. The sale was one in foreclosure, by order of the Supreme Court, made under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee. The same auctioneer, at a similar sale, under the direction of the same referee, also sold household property, situate on the northwest corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, as follows: Nineteen years' lease of four-story brick tenement-house and lot—the latter 25.8 by 90—on the corner of the streets above-named; rent, $1,300 per annum; sold for $13,625. Lease for similar term of years of four-story brick tenement-house and lot, on the north side of Sixty-third-street, in rear of and adjoining above; lot, 25 by 60; rent $1,100 per annum; sold for $9,575. Both pieces were purchased by Mr. PETER GOELET, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. In addition to the above, Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. offered, at public auction a Sailors' Snug Harbor lease of the premises known as No. 14 Clinton-place, south side, between Mercer and Greene streets, comprising a lot, 24.7 by 120.10, with three-story and basement high-stoop brick house thereon, for which bids to the amount of $11,300 were received, but no sale effected. In reference to a two-story and basement frame-house and lot, known as No. 307 East One Hundred and Twenty-th-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, which was advertised for sale yesterday, it was announced by the auctioneers, Mr. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., that the property had been disposed of at private sale. No further business was transacted.

During next week the sales to take place are of unusual importance, and most of the auctions proposed are well worthy the attention of real estate investors. A full list of the projected transactions, and description of the property in each instance to be offered, will be published as usual on Monday, but special attention at this time is called to the following executors' sale of sixty-two valuable west side building lots, and also public sale of six desirable building sites, comprising some fifty City lots, situated on Eighty-third-street, in rear of and adjoining the Exchange on Tuesday, March 5, MULLER, WILKINS & Co., auctioneers. Sale of an extensive list of choice Brooklyn real estate, also at the Exchange in the City, on Tuesday, March 5, by J. JOHNSON, Jr.—an important auction. Also sale on same day at the Exchange, by A. H. MULLER & SON, of a list of two very valuable Fifth-avenue lots. On Thursday, March 7, V. K. STEVENSON & Son will offer at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, fourteen Central Park and Grand Boulevard lots, all eligibly located and ready for immediate improvement. Many of the other sales to occur, although of minor importance, are nevertheless of interest, and a reference to them should be marked with celerity.

At private sale, Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently disposed of the following City real estate: Four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 28 West Forty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, 16.8 by 98 by 100, sold for Thomas H. Parker, Esq., for $36,000. One lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Ninety-first-street, 92 feet west of Fourth-avenue, sold for Mr. CHARLES W. BENDER for $6,600, and resell for $6,900. One lot, 25.6 by 52, on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-eighth-street, sold for Mr. ISAAC PERLMUTTER for $7,000. One lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-fifth-street, 50 feet east of Third-avenue, sold for Mr. FRANCIS CRAWFORD for $3,750. Total sales, $49,950.

The well-known real estate firm of JOHNSON & MALLES, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business, however, will be continued by Mr. J. JOHNSON, Jr., the senior member of the old firm, at the same office.

Exchange Sales—Friday, March 1.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Entry high-stoop brown-stone front h. and l., 48 East 12th-st., s. s., 23.1 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 23x94.9, house 55 ft. deep, with 3-story extension, 18x24 ..... $47,250

By Joseph McGuire.

Entry brick house, (front,) 5-story brick house, (rear,) and lot No. 322 Mulberry-st., e. s., between Spring and Prince streets, 25 x 100 ..... $15,350

Entry brick tenement-house and l., n. e. corner 3d-av. and 63d-st., lot 25.5x80, 19-years' lease, rent $1,300 per annum 12,625

Entry brick tenement-house and l., n. e. 63d-st., 80 ft. w. of 3d-av., adjoining above, in rear, 19-years' lease, rent $1,100 per annum 9,675

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,

NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge.

Rents collected and taxes attended to.

References of the highest character given when required.

JUST ISSUED

THE MONTHLY RECORD,

FOR MARCH,

Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished, to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.

WILLIAM TUCKER,

NO. 220 8TH-AV., ABOVE 22TH-ST.

DWELLINGS AND VACANT LOTS.

Owners of dwellings or vacant lots wishing to sell can be satisfied to furnish particulars to D. M. BEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. $10,000 cash funds to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York or Westchester property.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY brown-stone house, next to end of one of the finest blocks above 59-st.; built in best style with all modern conveniences, and only completed and occupied sufficiently to show it is a gem of a home; price and terms to sell soon; less than half the purchase money required down, and over a quarter can remain as long as the purchaser desires. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-ave., a valuable lot, 24 feet front, 2-story and attic brick house, 24x38 feet, well arranged and in good repair; lot 24x92 feet. One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., and 26 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 39 AND 34 WEST 147TH-st., 2-story and attic brick dwellings, and to 145th-st., to which may be added, if desired, No. M, making 100 feet front on 145th st., and 76 feet on 146th st.; suitable for any purpose where much space is desired. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE 3-story brown-stone front house, 25 feet wide, on 4th-av. Also, for rent or lease, No. 138 West 22d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, A NICE three-story and basement brick house, perfect order; $8,500; terms to suit; on 19th-st.; three minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 54 Pine-st.

$55,000 FOR ONE OF THE BEST new houses ever built in New-York; 50-foot wide; 4-story and basement; on 6th-av. RIKER, HERSE & CO., NO. 44 BD-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, March 7. "Sale Institute."

ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 4 Wall-st., by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE entire four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, No. 219 West 42d-st. Possession; furniture or unfurnished; perfect order; terms easy. For permits apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1 East 24th-st., brown-stone front, high stoop, and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, the fourth house north of 40th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises or of D. G. CRODBY, No. 128 Nassau-st.

A FINE PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV. east side, above 40th-st., State lease; building cost more money entire plot. Terms better than 6 per cent. E. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

SACRIFICE.—THREE HOUSES, VIZ., 19th-st., 125th-st., Harlem, and 11th-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 5TH-AV., easy terms. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., or PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt. J. E. PIERCE, 11 Pine Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF 200 FOOT LOT in 34th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., for sale cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 17 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AN OLD established well-known grocery and liquor business (if desired) there to be excellent run of family and city trade. For particulars inquire of CHARLES CRAIG, No. 6 Broadway, New-York, or of the SUBSCRIBER, No. 341 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PURCHASER—Brooklyn City Hotel, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will be sold for half its cost, $175, and Mansion House, Long Island. This is a fine place for a factory. For map and particulars address C. F. MERRAM, Westbury, Long Island.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 14 HANOVER-place, Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Sold to good order; immediate possession; fifteen minutes from Wall-street ferry. Apply to FERRIS, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Very valuable lot, 25 by 100, in Columbia Heights, adjoining Midagh Park, three stories and mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st., worth $1,000 per annum; will hold separate if desired. EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price $10,000, or can be sold in subdivisions.

BELMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Homestead of late Jacob Lorillard, with thirteen acres of ground, near Fordham Station; favorable for any large institution; $45,000, or will be leased.

House and lot No. 120 Centre-st., this City; lot, 22x87 feet.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, 6 per cent. mortgage. A. F. MAN, No. 56 Wall and No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A beautiful residence, directly upon the banks of the Hudson River, and (10) minutes' walk from the depot. The grounds consist of five acres, laid out in lawns and garden, on which are choice fruit, the shade and ornamental trees, and cannot be surpassed for their attractive features by any place in the country. The house, a fine dwelling in large double brick building, contains (17) rooms and numerous closets and pantries, with piazza on three sides, two stories and mansard roof, with bathroom, high ceilings, large dry cellar, hot and cold water, gas, range and water-closets, rendering it a most desirable residence. There is also a brook winding through the grounds, fed by hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Water supply is unfailing. The house and outbuildings cost $25,000, and yet only one acre of ground, which includes the brook. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in first order; elegant water-view; well stocked with fruit of the best; about 2½ acres in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding a view of the Hudson River for miles, and is one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; price $25,000, and terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 432 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE HOTEL, FURNISHED,

at one of the most celebrated watering places in America. House newly furnished, and property in A No. 1 order. Will be sold cheap for the entire interest of the property. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. Only small payment in cash required. Address G. H. G., Box No. 4,272, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WOODSIDE, NEWARK, N. J., a handsome French roof cottage house, containing ten rooms, modern conveniences, and in perfect order; large lot, garden, stable, &c.; situated on one of the best streets in the place, within ten minutes' walk of Newark and Midland Railroads, both nearly completed. A portion of the furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars address or apply to GEORGE H. WEBSTER, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; is near the C. of Midland Railroad, running 15 within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low for cash, or on time, and is the best place for any one to invest their savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 4,836 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME PLACE, AT low price. Commodious (unoccupied, gas-lit) cottage house, with all the conveniences; 2 acres; fruit, and ornamental trees; large, complete residence, containing gas, water, bath, closets, kitchen, laundry, green-house; unexceptionable neighborhood; 15 minutes' walk to depot. Apply to GEO. W. Pearl-st., of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Wall.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE VALLEY, A very attractive two-story cottage, in good order, the use of ground, fruit and ornamental trees; five minutes' walk of Montclair or Valley stations; nine hours' train from Jersey City; parlor, hall, kitchen, gas, well, &c. Surveys about three-fourths of an acre with good stable; separate or together. Address Post-office Box No. 1,104.

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—SEVENTY-5 acres, overlooking the entire city and the Susquehanna and Chenango Valleys; one of the finest pleasant, healthful and desirable locations in the State for a country residence. Inquire of E. S. FRENCH, No. 158 Broadway, New-York, second floor, or of T. C. BLION & SON, Binghamton.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Orange, N. J., with all the modern improvements; lots 50 by 150 feet, elevated and beautiful; houses 34x37 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 37 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Newark.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON the Morris and Essex Railroad, a first-class residence, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $20, and cost; terms to suit. Address L. Box No. 185 Newark Office.

FOR SALE.—A NEW TWO-STORY FRENCH roof cottage house, containing 7 rooms, with all the modern improvements; splendid location, with pleasant view; Westchester County, near 24-av. bridge; will be sold at cost; terms to suit. Address G. W. MARCUS, Station L, Harlem Post-office.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34-st.; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruit; well; modern house, 12x60; inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGES, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for one year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cona-sts.

A VERY DESIRABLE HUDSON River residence, with 100 acres of land, will be exchanged for other real estate; house has modern improvements; a shaving-room, hot, cold, &c.; or the house, 74 COURT HOUSE, Jersey City, No. 2 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—COTTAGE house cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2½ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply J. H. B., Box No. 4,098 New-York P. O.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let furnished, a fine residence; all modern improvements; stable, garden, fruit-trees, &c. Five minutes to depot. Apply to GEO. FARNHAM, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE with carriage-house and stable, in Hugenot Park, one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle; and Pelham Manor depot, with modern improvements. WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 135 Fulton-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE—AT New-Rochelle, on the water, for sale or exchange for lots or two small houses in the City; owner will pay liberal cash. F. O. & D. BROWN, No. 80 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY FRUIT-FARMS FOR sale or exchange for suburban lots, Minnesota lands, or for stores, good-sized houses and farm near Carlstadt; as malaria; 7 miles south from New-York; price $4,000. Inquire of owner, 202 East 20th-st.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT property for sale on Westward Ho, in lots from three to fifty acres; improved and unimproved. F. SMITH, Westport, Conn.

AT YONKERS—TWO NEW FRENCH roof cottages, with modern improvements; river view; near depot; the cheapest and best gas years. Apply to J. TOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

ORANGE.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a desirable house, near depot, general convenience; well located; pleasant neighborhood; $4,000, one-fourth cash; easy terms.

LONG BRANCH REAL ESTATE.—FOR sale, apply to FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 80 Broadway.

FAVORITE HOUSES FOR SALE—AND Farms to let. L. H. LEWIS, Port Richmond, S. I. P. O. TAKERELL, No. 9 State-st., New-York.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

THE HOSTELLE RECORD,

FOR MARCH,

Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished, to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.

WILLIAM TUCKER,

NO. 220 8TH-AV., ABOVE 22TH-ST.

TO RENT.

A first-class house, completely furnished, to rent in Stamford, Conn., for the Summer months, at $200 per month. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON A TERM OF YEARS, THE elegant house, No. 11 West 46th-st., north side, near 5th-ave. Rent, $1,500 per annum, including the extension. This mansion was built under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Esq., for the owner's company, and is in every respect first-class, being the finest modern residence. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE will rent their furnished house for a year from 1st of May next. It is located in 36th-st., between Madison and Park aves., and is completely furnished throughout. For particulars address R. K., Box No. 4,062 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Bookman-st., Room No. 2, first floor.

RENT AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A GENtleman's modern residence; has every convenience; twelve acres; grove, garden, stable, &c.; one mile from depot; rent $1,200. CRANE & GLASBY, No. 215 Broad-st., Elizabeth; R. C. EDWARDS, No. 71 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT BOROKEN, N. J.—THE free-stone brick house, No. 239 Garden, near 6th-st., a few minutes' walk from the ferry; gas and water in the house; a desirable residence for a private family. Apply to P. ANDERSON, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York rent, $625.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class four-story, high-stoop brown-stone full-size house, 100 feet, 34-st., 6th-ave.; the house is handsomely furnished, and will be rented to a private family at a fair rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, WATCESSING, ROSEVILLE, NEWARK, Cranford, and unfurnished houses to rent; fine variety residences and villa sites for sale; farms and other property to exchange. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 38 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house No. 42 West 16th-st. The house is in every modern improvement, and is in the best condition. For permit to examine the house apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TARRYTOWN.—FIRST-CLASS FURnished and unfurnished houses to rent for the Summer, year or term of years; also, for sale village and country property of every description. Apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO RENT, TO SUIT tenant, the elegant residence, with 2 acres of land; ten rooms; all modern improvements; stable and carriage-house; rent, $1,000. Address OWNER, Box No. 5,047 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE residence at Great Neck, Long Island, fourteen miles from City; 5 minutes' walk from Great Neck Ferry; large house, overlooking Sound. Address JOSEPH M. PRAY, No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A first-class house on 5th-av., near 23d-st., full size, and with a first-class stable; rent $1,000 per month or a three years' lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—New-Brighton villas, furnished or unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 62 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country seats for sale or exchange as and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, N. Y. Address Cyrus F. FISHER & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FIRST-class house, 23 feet front, on 34th-st., near 5th-av., very elegantly furnished, and in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON 3RD-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 4th-av., a fashionable furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to MR. M. CARMANN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE DWELLING houses, in good locations, to rent or for sale. GRISWOLD & HENRY, ASTOR-PLACE, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR one or more years; No. 77 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Apply for permit to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 38 New-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in West-Chester County. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with modern improvements, convenient for one or two families; fifteen rooms, on East 126th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 144 3d-av.

TO LET.—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 23 feet, on 5th-st., in excellent order. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 144 3d-av.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 2 WEST 38TH-ST., for one or three years, from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 4,848 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer,

OFFICE, NO. 7 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.

A. JOURNEAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable property:

WEST SIXTIETH-STREET.—Nos. 41 and 43, between 6th and 7th ave., four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front; houses, replete with modern improvements; rent for one year at $1,000 each; the entire 2 years' lease, May 1, 1872.

West Fifty-second-street.—Nos. 107, 109, 111 and 113, between 6th and 7th ave., two, three and four-story brick buildings in front; four-story brick buildings in rear; rents, $1,000 each; leases, May 1, 1872.

Title is a valuable plot, being nearly 100 feet square, offering great advantages for improvement. Terms accommodating.

Maps, with further particulars, at Auctioneer's Office, No. 1 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE near one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad, Orange County, N. Y., 2 miles from Little Britain. Apply to owner for circular. THEODORE MOGARAH, Monroe, N. Y., or to F. M. SHEPARD, NO. 38 WEST 27TH-ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 8TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 86TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the surviving executor and trustee of James R. Walker, deceased:

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas ave., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 8th ave.

Six lots east side of 8th-av., commencing on northeast corner of 125th-st.

Four lots, south side of 125th-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 8th and 10th ave.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plateau formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 8th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALKER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALKER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walker, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, ON CHURCH-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, by New-York Supreme Court Referee, under the direction of ROBERT SON BODGERS, Esq., referee.

EXCHANGE-PLACE—The two lots of land together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 86.6 feet on the easterly, and 86.5 feet on the westerly line.

BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st.; being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.

PEARL-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Flatt sts., and known as No. 225 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 28.7 feet on the rear, and 58.11 feet on Flatt-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st.

GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney,
No. 56 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHURCH BUILDING SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY—Thirty-six lots, situate on the southwesterly corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located, is situated above the Hudson River, and has a frontage on Broadway of 310 feet; is the best and most centrally located on the Heights for first-class improvements. This property is now ready for immediate improvement, the last of the widening of Broadway having been established.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE—The plot of land bounded on St. Nicholas-av., 161st-st. and 8th-av., St. Nicholas-av. is widened and finished to the center line of 155th-st., 155th-st. is 100 feet wide.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
Successor to Johnson & Miller,
Office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN THE

NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN,

By order of Frederick Scholes, Esq.

Two splendid pieces of

WHARF PROPERTY,

situated on

KENT-AV. BASIN, between

KEAP AND RODNEY STS.,

directly opposite proposed

CITY MARKET GROUNDS.

Each parcel contains about ten city lots. The docks are the best in the city. There is now 11 feet of water; contracts have been made to increase this to 15 feet. The location is the best in the vicinity of New-York for lumber, brick and lime dealers, iron founders, distillers, maltsters, sugar refiners or gas companies. The terms will be liberal. Maps are now ready.

Also, by order of the same owner:

HOOPER-STREET—N. w. s., 100 feet s. w. of Bedford-av., three splendid lots.

HOOPER-STREET—N. w. s., 100 feet s. w. of Marcy-av., eleven choice lots, near the site recently purchased for new German Lutheran Church. This is the highest ground in the ward.

MAGNIFICENT BEDFORD-AV. LOTS.

Crème de la Crème of the avenue.

BEDFORD-AVENUE AND REWES-STREET.—North corner, running north-west along avenue, seven lots.

Also, by order of the same owner, seven lots.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

REWES-ST.—N. w. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 291 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

PERIN-ST.—S. e. s., 31 ft. n. w. of Lee-av., 4 lots.

RUTLEDGE-ST.—N. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 3 lots.

MARCY-AV. AND PERIN-ST.—N. w. corner, opposite St. Paul's Church, 4 lots.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.

MIDDLETON-ST.—N. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.

RUTLEDGE-ST. AND MARCY-AV.—N. e. corner, 3 lots.

Maps of all above property are now ready at Office of

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
Office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON THEODORUS BERGEN ESTATE,

situated on 4th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., in the City of Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12,

at 4 P. M., at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Sandwick Terrace, Astoria, Long Island,

THE SPLENDID PROPERTY OF CAPT. JOSEPH BOUNTY, at Astoria, New-York. Particulars hereafter.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. CORNER LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 97th-st. (opposite entrance to the Park,) commanding a magnificent view of the Park.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 98th-st., extra size, 37.7x100, exactly opposite the centre of the Central Park.

Also,

EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Superb new four-story brown-stone "French flat" house and lot, No. 166 East 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington ave., a complete specimen of the French system.

CLINTON-STREET.—Two new brick houses and stores and lots, Nos. 46 and 50 Clinton-st., and two brick houses in the rear, between Stanton and Houston sts., all in fine order, and well rented. City Hall care pass the door.

Also,

ON WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.:

Two three-story brown-stone high-stoop and basement houses, Nos. 125 and 127, containing all the modern improvements. Will readily rent at high figures. Immediate possession given. Terms most favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr., plaintiff, against ISRAEL RUBENSTEIN and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the right, title and interest or parcel of land, which, upon the division of the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, was allotted, with other property, to Eugenia M. Van Rensselaer, as and for her share of, in and to the same, situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and in the southerly side of Bayard-street, and known by the street number 49, (eighty-nine,) 89, (two hundred and eighty,) and 291, (two hundred and eighty-one,) and by the like number on the map of land in the City of New-York belonging to the estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, said lot being twenty-five feet in width and front, and twenty-five feet in the rear, and one hundred and twenty feet in the depth, the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1872. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.

S. H. TRAVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, March 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable plot of ground, having three fronts on Clinton and Hunting-ton and Hamilton ave., Brooklyn. Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 102 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.

A house well located, between 23d and 34th sts., also, a house between 34th and 42d sts., for the spring of 1872. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED FOR A SMALL FAMily in or near Bergen, N. J., containing nine or ten rooms, with bath-room and gas; not further than a garden would be preferred. Letters containing particulars as to rent and location sent J. F. K., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS in Allentown, or the two upper floors of the same, suitable for a boarding-house. 10th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 4,976 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST OF May, for about five months, a furnished house within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. F. K., Box No. 4,098 New-York City Post-office.

WHISKY. WHISKY. WHISKY.

Office of S. T. SUIT & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have bought up the greater part of all the old Kentucky Whiskies in the world—we mean of goods older than distillation of 1867. The stock of this character of goods is smaller than has been known, and we have made this extraordinary operation merely to supply the wants of our own trade, and not with the view of increasing the price, for we offer them to the trade at the same prices they have been heretofore held. We have goods of the distillation of 1855, and every year from that to this date.

Fine old Sour Mash Whiskies; finest grades of Kentucky Rye Whiskies, of real age, warranted. We sell every package under absolute and unqualified guarantee of satisfaction.

S. T. SUIT & CO.

MUSICAL.

NOVELLO'S

CHEAP MUSIC.

NOVELLO'S GLEES, PART SONGS, &c.	05
NOVELLO'S CHURCH MUSIC	06
NOVELLO'S ORGAN MUSIC (BOOKS)	50
NOVELLO'S PIANO MUSIC (BOOKS)	50
NOVELLO'S POPULAR SONGS	20
NOVELLO'S ORATORIOS	50
NOVELLO'S OPERAS (Vocal Scores)	$1 00
NOVELLO'S OPERAS (Piano-forte Solos)	75

Ask for NOVELLO'S Editions.

Send for catalogues and lists to

NOVELLO, EWER & CO.,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED SEAGOING
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
Also constructed expressly for the Cork
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from
Liverpool on THURSDAYS, touching at Cork Harbor
each way.

BALTIC.....March 2, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....March 23, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....March 30, 4 A. M.
BALTIC.....April 6, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC.....April 13, 4 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Havemeyer Ferry, Jersey City. Cabin accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold, steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, gold, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.

CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 6, 7 A. M.
CHINA.....Wednesday, Mar. 13, 7 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Mar. 20, 7 A. M.
CUBA.....Wednesday, Mar. 27, 7 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, April 3, 7 A. M.
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
FROM BOSTON.
PALMYRA.....Saturday, Mar. 2, 7 A. M.
SILESIA.....Saturday, Mar. 9, 7 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Mar. 16, 7 A. M.
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Mar. 23, 7 A. M.
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Mar. 30, 7 A. M.
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America on entirely speedy, comfortable and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 10. TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17. COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24. AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2. ITALY.	Saturday, Mar. 23.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin passage, good for twelve months, entitling lost accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those who wish to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's office to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN
AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, Mar. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Mar. 21, 3 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	First cabin	$80
To London	$5	To London	$5
To Paris	$10	To Paris	$10

Passengers booked to Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Mar. 13, at 3½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITING.....Mar. 20, at 9½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 27, at 3½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE. April 10, at 3½ P. M.

Cabin passage, gold, $80 and upwards according to accommodation.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 45 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Tudscher, Saturday, March 9, at 11 P. M.
HOLLAND, Braag, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, Griggs, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

For Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The opulent vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....BOURAN.....Saturday, Mar. 2
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Mar. 23
FRANCE.....DARRE.....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Return tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both Liverpool and the English railway and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, thus saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 1st and 16th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzillas, and other ports of Central America and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. SLOCUM.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUNNICLIFF.....May 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) March 7.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Havana Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Dexter.....Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Trask.....Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 26 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, procuring passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers can be found at any time almost by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable documents, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 76 Beaver-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HENDERSON, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNSLOW, SATURDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 6 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Broad-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.

ELVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 126 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. GWENN, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R.,
No. 408 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEES FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

W. B. Shattuck & Co.

BANKERS,
NO. 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE UNION BANK HAS A CAPITAL OF £2,000,000 STERLING, AND DEPOSITS, OVER £15,000,000 STERLING.

As it is one of the oldest and strongest of the London Joint Stock Banks, Time Bills drawn upon it always discount at the lowest market rates, and its very large cash resources enable us to DRAW DEMAND on the most favorable terms.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS NEGOTIATED, in this country and in Europe. Our experience in placing such securities and our European connections give us ample facilities.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's

1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by

John J. Cisco & Son,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

PROPOSALS FOR $425,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, Room County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $425,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 374, section 4, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $250,000.

Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 836, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1906, $175,000.

Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, which they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and instead in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved to reject all the bids of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller,
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 23, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
H. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip or all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 90 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed in early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD.

And those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Five per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,067.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
15 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
Oswego City 7s,
FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Montclair Railway Company,
NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

SIX HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works, approved 19 April, 1871."

The bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, gold coin, of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the act approved March 12, 1867, and March 23, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $10,000 and upwards, and the bids will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The last available of the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchaser, when bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for which delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1872.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MILLER F. MOORE, Secy.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR OFFICES to No. 70 Broadway and No. 16 New-st., where we will continue our present business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, Government securities, &c., on commission.

A. & L. NEILSON.

FINANCIAL.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.

First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, VALUABLE TAX AND JULY 1, 1872, IN NEW-YORK.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the direct extent of the road across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad and under the same management. It will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 201 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and towns of Southern Illinois. The Land-Grant of 1,202,400 acres, "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is under contract for build. ing. About sixty miles are built and track-laying will go on as the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $3,000,000 are the first lien upon the road, rolling stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:

THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis).....President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway).Vice-President.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, (120 Broadway).....Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, (St. Louis).....Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

H. M. ALEXANDER, HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. H. BLODGETT, JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. H. SWIFT, ALANSON TRASK.

The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds. Price, 87½ and accrued interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Marketable securities received in exchange at full market rates and Express charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are In Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WE RECOMMEND

As a Safe and Profitable Investment

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CT. BONDS

OF THE

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company,

Which we are Selling at 90 and Interest.

They are issued at the rate of $10,000 a mile on a completed line, which has cost triple that amount, and which is in successful operation. The stock of the Company is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under its auspices the line has become a trunk line between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, while it possesses a valuable local traffic, furnished by the fertile, well-settled and developed section of the State of Ohio through which it runs.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

The subscriber, as receiver of the Eighth National Bank, and by order of the United States District Court, offers the following property at private sale, and will receive proposals for the same until, and including SATURDAY, March 9, viz.:

Lot, The Mansion Dotted property, or called, now occupied by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, situated on the south side of 14th-st. between Broadway and University-place, and running through to 13th-st., containing 65 feet 4 inches on 14th-st., 67 feet 8 inches on 13th-st. and 204 feet 8 inches from street to street, with the substantial and ornamental buildings thereon.

2d. The beautiful premises No. 680 Broadway, occupied by the Mahlon Dotter Company, running to 14 feet, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish, running until 1887; rent, $4,200 until 1879, and $6,000 until 1887, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at 6 per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises and being leased for the year assume, with taxes and assessments.

3d. The plot of ground at the north-easterly corner of 46th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100 feet and 5 inches on said avenue, and 74 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with five new and elegant brownstone houses on same.

4th. The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 21 feet 2 inches north from 21st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 in depth.

Terms and further particulars on application to

ALBON MAN, Receiver,
No. 1 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the trustee guarantee of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,022 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 30th day of March next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.

FEB. 19, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Exchange-place, on the 5th March, and remain closed until the 20th March. Per order

THOS. E. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—BARGAINS.—THANKSGIVING AND Xmas road horses, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. GEO. THEN, No. 146 Bleecker-st.

A BARGAIN.—I TO 8 SECOND-HAND carriages for public and private use; elegant, second-hand, top buggies. E. M. FINNEY, Nos. 608 and 610 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—STABLE NO. 129 WEST 27TH-ST. accommodations for five horses and six stalls; carriages, wagons and harness. Apply on the premises, West 27th-st.

LIGHT ONE-HORSE BOCKAWAY, top and shafts, built by Abbott; in fine order. Price $160. Apply at 468 W. 30th-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET.—TWO STALLS AND FLOOR room for two carriages in private stable. Call at No. 102 East 126-st.

WANTED FOR CASH.—A COUPE BOOK-away carriage and harness in good order. Address CARRIAGE, Box No. 182 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD.—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also other rooms; best of references given; a few tables.

NO. 248 WEST 23RD-ST., TWO DOORS FROM 8TH-AV.—A handsomely furnished parlor and floor, with all modern improvements; also, hall room on third floor; with first-class board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New furniture; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $20 per week.

NO. 227 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Large, sunny room, on second floor front; other rooms for single gentlemen, with good board; references exchanged.

FIFTH HOTEL, NO. 10 WAVERLY-PLACE, corner of Nelson.—Large and small rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; moderate prices.

ROOMS, OR BOARD AND ROOMS, to be let in an elegantly furnished house, near 5th-av. and 45th-st.; well warmed; address M. M., Post Uptown Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

TWO FINE FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY papered and painted, with good board, in a private family; terms reasonable; no moving in May. No. 44 West 26th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 129 WEST 34TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite or single, with or without partial board; prices reduced; home comforts; references exchanged.

PETIT-AV.—NO. 351, SECOND DOOR NORTH 57th-st.—A handsomely furnished front and back room on fourth floor to rent, with board; also one single room; references exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD AND PRIVATE table, a suite of rooms, on second floor, in the house No. 455 5th-av. Apply at the office of LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO VERY finely furnished rooms on second floor, including piano, with first-class board, at moderate rates; also table board.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THIRD story of brown-stone front house No. 404 East 60th-st.; fine location; either furnished or unfurnished to suit party hiring.

NO. 129 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, large room and bedroom, also one hall bedroom; board; references required.

A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to let, to one only; the house of a private family, 36 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TWO NEWLY furnished rooms, en suite or single; private family. No. 97 Varick-st.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board. References given and required.

NO. 91 WEST 31ST-ST.—A HALL ROOM on third floor to rent, with board, for $12 per week; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

MADISON-SQUARE.—FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, with board. No. 8 Madison-av.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN, with board, one or two rooms; must be well furnished; willing to pay from $50 per week, according to accommodations; references will be satisfactory. J. L. P., Box No. 132 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY

PAYING 60 PER CENT.

MORE INCOME

THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND

9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana.

THEY BEAR 8 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

This Road, 69 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points for the celebrated Block and Bituminous Coals of Parke County, as also, for the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State which it traverses.

For the present we are offering these Bonds at 85, and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
NO. 48 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and

ALBANY NEWS.

Frederick Killian Accorded His Seat in the Assembly.

Petitions for and Against the Repeal of the Erie Classification.

Senator Tiemann and the Committee of Seventy's Charter—Controller Green's Memorial—Spurious Claims in the Supply Bills Stricken Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 1, 1872.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of KILLIAN against FREAR, was made a special order in the Assembly at noon, today, and occupied the entire session. Mr. STRAHAN, Chairman of the Committee, made a brief, clear and succinct statement of the facts proven in the investigation, and the grounds on which the Committee arrived at the conclusion embodied in the report, which was that FREDERICK KILLIAN was honestly and legally entitled to the seat now wrongfully held by ALEX. FREAR.

Mr. HILL, Democrat, of Chemung, followed in a long speech in support of the minority report in favor of FREAR. This HILL is the same man who, as a member of the Privileges and Elections Committee last year, permitted himself to go on record in support of the gross and palpable fraud which excluded Mr. TWOMBLY from his seat in the Assembly. The report of the Committee last year denying Mr. TWOMBLY's right to his seat was made without HILL's consent, as he alleged at the time, and yet, although his name was forged to the document, he did not have the manliness or courage to set up in the Assembly and expose and denounce the deception, but permitted himself, under the lash of the partisan whip, to go before the world as indorsing a report which he privately admitted was against his convictions. Mr. MOSELEY, who also signed the minority report, spoke at great length in favor of his friend FREAR's right to the seat, and Messrs. SPRINGSTEAD and PAIGE sustained the report of the majority, which was finally adopted by a vote of 76 to 15. A resolution was then adopted giving Mr. FREAR the privilege of the floor of the Assembly for the remainder of the session.

MORE ERIE REMONSTRANCES.

The Erie Ring this morning launched upon the House another flood of remonstrances against "Legislative interference," with highway robbery, all of which took the usual reference to the Railroad Committee. One member, who represents a district on the line of the road, took pains in presenting his bundle of "remonstrances," to inform the House that it contained six hundred names of persons who were "not in the employ of the Erie Railroad." He did not say how they were employed, and probably it would bother the signers themselves to tell. There were also upward of twenty petitions from leading merchants, lawyers, and business men of New-York, Brooklyn, and Queens County, asking for the repeal of the Classification act. An attempt will be made by those who desire to appear honest, and yet serve the Erie robbers, to compromise matters by voting for the simple repeal of the Classification act without attaching to it any provisions for a new election of directors by the *bona fide* stockholders. It is claimed that the Republican party will thus be put in a position of consistency on the Erie question without really doing any damage to the present management. Gould & Co. would be perfectly willing to consent to this, as it is well known that during their three years' possession of the stolen property they have so arranged things that they could perpetuate themselves in power after the repeal, unless it were accompanied by laws which would guarantee a new election of directors in accordance with the wishes of the actual owners of the stocks.

THE CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The probability is that the Democrats in the Senate will be found in solid opposition to the Seventy's Charter when it comes up for consideration, the same as they were in the Assembly. Senator TIEMAN told a member of the Committee of Seventy yesterday that he should do all he could to kill it. He was told in reply that nothing different was expected of him; that he was once elected Mayor of New-York on a reform non-partisan ticket, and as soon as he got installed in the office left his friends and went over to Tammany. Mr. TIEMAN gives a very curious reason for his opposition to the charter of the Reformers. He says that this is a Republican Legislature, and no reform can be expected from it—which in plain English means that no Democrat should vote for a reform measure in this Legislature lest the Republican Party get the credit of it.

THE GREENWICH-STREET RAILROAD.

The Commissioners of the Greenwich-street Elevated Railroad today presented their reply to the resolutions of the Assembly asking for information relative to the construction and operation of said road. They give a history of the road, the difficulties it has encountered, and its present condition and prospects, and conclude by saying that they "feel justified in expressing their opinion, without disparaging in any manner the just merits of other proposed plans and methods of quick transit, that the Elevated Railway, as now constructed, with its proposed completion and extension, offers a cheap, speedy and immediately practical means of relief for our crowded population."

LAST YEAR'S SUPPLY BILL.

The Committee on Engrossed bills, at the request of Mr. WARREN, formerly Canal Appraiser, have investigated the charge in the Governor's message relative to spurious items in the last year's Supply bill. Warrants to the amount of $5,000 having been specially mentioned by the Governor, Mr. WARREN not only denies all knowledge of the fraudulent insertion of his claim in the bill, but also states that the claim actually passed the Senate and was in the bill until stricken out by the Conference Committee. He has no knowledge of the manner of its restoration, but conjectures that it was done unintentionally through the loose manner in which alterations and amendments are made by Conference Committees.

THE ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TRACK.

The Central and Hudson and the Harlem Railroad Companies have responded to the resolution of the Senate asking for the number of accidents occurring from running their cars on the Fourth-avenue. The Central and Hudson Company assert that no accident whatever has occurred from the running of their cars since the 1st of November, 1871, when they first began to run cars through the avenue. The Harlem Company reports that during the two years preceding the 1st of January, 1872, there were twelve accidents from the running of their cars, of which one was fatal, five resulted in greater or less injuries to persons, and the remainder caused damage to vehicles or injured horses.

A NEW TAX LEVY.

In the Senate Mr. TIEMANN introduced a bill to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York for the year 1872; the bill being a species of Tax levy, though differing widely from the old-fashioned Tax levy of former years. It directs the Board of Supervisors to raise by tax upon the valuation of real and personal property, fixed in the year 1871,— per cent, the per centage being left in blank but the limitation of the amount of taxes fixed by the Two per Cent. Tax levy of 1871, at $10,000,000, is repealed. By the second section, but of the sum so raised are to be paid the several sums required to be paid by chapter 9 and chapter 20 of the laws of the present session, and the balance is to be appropriated for the payment of expenses of the City Government in the manner directed by the Tax Levy act of 1871. The Board of Apportionment is to act in the same manner as directed in the act of last year. It is composed of the same officials, but, as is well known, of entirely different men. The bill further authorizes the Controller to apply any money, now in the Treasury of said City or County, or that may be hereafter received and collected from taxes due prior to the 1st of January last, to the payment of outstanding revenue bonds.

THE NINTH DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

The same Senator introduced a bill to repeal the act authorizing the erection of the Ninth District Court-house, in the City of New-York, out of which certain politicians of the disreputable class have been reaping so rich a harvest.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

The charter made its appearance in the Senate today among the messages from the Assembly. It was referred without remark to the Committee on Cities, as that Committee had the distinction of being present at and holding the arguments in favor of the new charter, which were so convincing to the Assembly Committee, it is to be presumed, that they will not detain much time by deliberating upon it. The bill will, according to all appearances, be reported favorably and without delay, and is more likely to pass, although it cannot be doubted that there are formidable elements of opposition which have thus far remained quiescent, and which are now gathering for a final struggle in the Senate.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senator JOHNSON introduced a resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment disfranchising for bribery, passed by the Legislature of 1871.

THE FORT WARDEN'S BILL.

The bill to amend the law in reference to Fort Wardens, so as to give the appointment to the Board of Underwriters, was heard last evening before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Mr. C. H. BRAMHALL, formerly a Fort Warden by the appointment of Gov. KING, opposed the bill. No one asked to be heard in its favor. The Committee stated that the bill was asked for by the Board of Underwriters and by the Ship-builders' Association. Mr. BRAMHALL's argument was a vigorous criticism of the bill, and was attentively heard by the Committee, but no decision was announced. Senators PERRY, LOWREY and others, not members of the Committee, were interested auditors.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

Col. WILLIS, of New-York, and other gentlemen are here as a committee of parties interested, to provide by legislative act for the prevention of loss of life and limb on the tracks leading northward from the Grand Central Railroad depot. The following is a synopsis of their bill:

AN ACT for the preservation of life and the security of travel on Fourth-avenue, in the City of New-York, between Forty-second-street and the Harlem River.

Section 1 provides that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company shall sink and depress their way, tracks and grounds sixteen feet at Forty-second-street, and that such depression shall be continued on Fourth-avenue One Hundred and Second-street; that the same shall be arched and covered from Forty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Second-street.

Section 2, that said Company shall, above One Hundred and Second-street up to the Harlem River, elevate and lay their tracks upon a solid causeway or foundation at such a height that bridges thereunder shall be eighteen feet high.

Section 3, that said Company shall construct bridges under said causeway wherever streets intersect Fourth-avenue, in manner to be approved by Commissioners appointed by the bill.

Section 4, that work shall be done in manner and pursuant to plans to be approved by the Commissioners.

Section 5 appoints as Commissioners JOHN H. MORRIS, CHARLES CRARY, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, HIRAM D. FAULKNER; and

Sections 6, 7 and 8 provides for qualifications of Commissioners and their compensation, allowance of disbursements, &c.

Sections 9 and 10 provides for the cost and expenses of the modifications and changes ordered; that the same shall be borne equally by the Company and City, and the manner of payment; that the work shall be commenced on or before 1st June next, and completed within two years after passage of this act.

Section 11 provides for regulation, and putting in good condition of said avenue as soon as possible upon the completion of the work or any part thereof.

Section 12 provides that if said Company refuses or wilfully neglects to comply with provisions of this act they shall be liable to a penalty of $1,000 for each day during which such refusal or willful neglect continues, such penalty to be sued for by Commissioners, and the amount recovered paid to Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Section 13 provides that the powers possessed by Common Council to regulate said road shall not be in anywise interfered with, except as specially provided.

Section 14, that Legislature may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act.

Section 15, that it shall take effect immediately.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

Among the bills reported were those to restrict the power of Brooklyn to issue bonds; to regulate places of public amusement in New-York City; to exhibition to be opened without license from the Mayor; any exhibition without a license to be punished by a fine; the proceeds to go to the Society for Juvenile Delinquents. It is intended to prohibit pretty waiter-girl saloons.

RESOLUTION.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Railroads to report within five days the *Pro Rata* Freight bill.

PASSED.

Bills were passed to authorize the Controller to appoint Commissioners to investigate the condition of the several State prisons and the Reformatory at Elmira. The Senate then adjourned.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Reports were made to pay the expenses of the prosecution of New-York officials; also making an appropriation for the improvement of Hudson River; to pay the expense of work on the canals. The Judiciary Committee reported twenty-eight bills, of which but two were reported as introduced, ten with amendments and sixteen adversely. Among other bills reported favorably was one making the State election day a public holiday; a bill providing for absolute divorce in case of ten years' insanity, and desertion by a foreigner husband of for three years; also the Usury bill, putting individuals on a par with banks, which changes the penalty from forfeiture of the whole amount to forfeiture of twice the amount of interest.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads—They are Evenly Divided on the Question of Repeal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly Committee on Railroads held a long session this afternoon with closed doors. It was understood that they met to make their report on the repeal of the Erie Director's bill. The matter was not decided this afternoon, but has been set down positively for next Tuesday morning, at which time the Committee have voted to decide upon their report. It is not known how the Committee stand upon the bill, but they are evidently pretty evenly divided. S.

An Explanation and a Denial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 19th inst., you publish an article arraigning me for having rendered an exorbitant bill against the State in my capacity as Superintendent of the Bank Departments. The charges are grossly untrue and unjust, and your comments on the subject are based upon such a total misapprehension of the facts that I have no doubt I have only to state them as they exist to induce you to do me the justice to retract the charges referred to.

No such bill as that published by you was ever rendered. It is incorrect as to dates, as to the amount charged, and as to the nature of the employment in which the expenses were incurred. Your published bill makes it appear that I had charged the State $130 for going to and returning from New-York on two occasions, and while stating that I charged this amount for my traveling expenses merely, you intimate that I traveled upon a railroad pass, and thus incurred no expenses whatever.

The truth is that the bill was rendered against the Bank Department, to be reimbursed by the banks concerned, and was not only for my expenses to and from New-York on two occasions, (which, as I had no railroad pass, I paid,) but also for expenses incurred during a period of eleven days while in New-York in connection with an examination of savings banks, required to be made by me in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature in 1871. The entire bill for expenses to and from New-York, and while in your City for the period stated, was $135, and was for expenses incurred by me in the discharge of my official duties.

The Controller of the State refused to pay this bill for the reason, as he claimed, that it was not rendered sufficiently in detail, while I contended that it was not only correct in amount, but correct in form, and was rendered in precise accordance with the terms of the law under which the expenditures were incurred. And so far from remaining "unfinished business" as you state, I withdrew the bill rather than submit to the Controller's construction, and stated to him at the time that in view of his ruling I would prefer hereafter to pay all similar expenses myself.

I have on file in this Department a letter from the Controller, in which he states that he "does not question the correctness of the aggregate amount of this bill;" and another, under date of the 27th inst., in which, referring to the charges contained in your paper, he says:

"I have not directly or indirectly, or by implication, in public or in private, imputed to you a dishonorable thought or motive, and am in no manner the author of the article referred to; neither have I suggested or sanctioned its publication, and I assure you I greatly regret its appearance."

In view of the fact, therefore, that the difference between the Controller and myself was merely as to the form of rendering a bill, and not at all as to the amount, I respectfully ask you to correct the misstatements which have doubtless been imposed upon you, and which have been made the basis of calumnious charges against me in the Republican Press throughout the State. Respectfully, yours,

D. C. HOWELL.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872.

The Sullivan County Mystery—Cause of Miss Rice's Death.

From the Middletown Press, Feb. 29.

Further particulars in the case of ANNA RICE, of Glenwild, an account of whose mysterious disappearance, and more mysterious return, we have already given, proves that the affair is bad enough, but not so bad as feared. Coroner MCGRAW, who went to New-York on Saturday for further evidence, returned on Tuesday. He found that Miss RICE had gone to a lying-in-hospital in New-York, where, about two weeks ago, while in a convulsion, she was relieved of a living child, and ten days thereafter died of brain fever. The child is living still, and is in the care of parties who swear it was here.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Controller Green's Memorial to the Legislature—What He Wants for the City Funds.

The following memorial from Controller GREEN was presented to the Legislature yesterday:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, Controller of the City of New-York, respectfully represents:

That on assuming the duties of his office in September last he found the financial affairs of the City in great confusion; nearly four months of the year remained without the requisite revenue of money to return to the Government, Bitterness of the obligations of the City near to maturity were to be provided for, Salaries and wages were in arrears, and although the means to meet their wages were insufficient, the vast number of laboring men in the employ of the City was largely increased with the approach of the day of election.

The kindly-extended aid of certain moneyed institutions enabled the undersigned to make arrangements to meet many of the most urgent necessities of the City, which required to be met prior to the meeting of the Legislature of 1872, and the affairs of the City were not without difficulty borne along to the day of the meeting of your honorable body, at whose hands the undersigned, on the first day of the session, in a memorial, asked in behalf of the community relief and aid in the burdens and difficulties that surrounded the finances of the City. In this memorial the undersigned urged the necessity of provision for certain immediately maturing obligations and for the payment of claims that were very urgent.

On the 10th of January your honorably body passed the necessary law to meet the obligations of the City that matured on the 15th of the same month, and on the 9th of February the necessary legislation was completed to enable the undersigned to pay wages, salaries, and a certain class of claims that had been for several months accumulating.

With this brief allusion to the legislation for the necessities of the City, which was but provisional and for specific purposes, the undersigned desires now to call the attention of your honorable body to the necessity for further legislation relative to the financial condition of the City and County. By reference to chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871, it will be seen that the amount to be raised by tax in 1872 in the City and County is limited to a sum equal to two per cent. on the valuations of the real and personal estate subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York for the year 1871, in addition to the excess of the quota of the State tax for the year 1872 over the State tax for the year 1870.

The total sum thus authorized to be raised by tax in the year 1871 was.....$22,982,527 62
Which, with the items of revenue, gives.....1,918,810 56
Collected from various revenues of City and County, made a total of.....$26,281,338 18

Applicable to the payment of the State Tax, the interest on and redemption of the City and County debt, and the support of the Governments of the City and County.

The actual payments during the year 1871 on these accounts were as follows:

For State tax.....$4,600,354 23
For interest on City and County debt.....3,025,444 72
For redemption of City and County debt.....1,136,750 00
For support of Government.....15,197,682 32
Making the actual payments.....$27,066,053 27

At the close of the year 1871 there remained unpaid the balance of State tax.....2,081,631 55
Also claims for services and materials already have been furnished the City and County to the close of the taxes and revenues to the amount of about.....4,500,000 00

Thus the total requirements of the year 1871, necessary to be raised by tax, amounted to $35,730,845 96, while only the sum of $26,982,527 62 was provided to meet them, and a deficit of $12,368,318 34 was created, which must be either added to the permanent debt or be raised by tax.

The 10 per cent. from the 3d Jan. 1872, should also have been provided for as belonging to the year 1871, to the extent which they exceeded the uncollected taxes and revenues which accrued prior to this year.

This unsatisfactory state of facts, which was suspected when the undersigned assumed the duties of the Controllership, has now developed into definiteness and certainty. The undersigned is confident that unless some radical change is made in the administration of City and County affairs, whereby a large economy of expenditure can be assured, the means now provided for the support of the Government during the year 1872 will prove greatly deficient.

For the purpose of ascertaining the needs of the Government for the year 1872, the undersigned, before the close of the year 1871, requested from the heads of the various Departments a detailed estimate of the amounts they would respectively require in the year 1872. These, which, in several instances, the undersigned deems excessive, have been furnished in part, and, with the best information that has been gathered, may be stated as follows:

ON CITY ACCOUNTS.

Legislative Department	$221,000 00
Mayoralty	60,000 00
Department of Finance	462,549 41
Law Department	85,000 00
Department of Public Works	2,677,187 00
Health Department	236,330 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,320,562 91
Department of Public Parks	650,000 00
Department of Public Buildings	122,000 00
Police Department	3,663,524 00
Fire Department	1,121,800 00
Department of Public Instruction	2,912,100 00
Cleaning streets under contract	466,500 00
Salaries Board of Assessors	40,000 00
Salaries Board of Rev. and Cor. Ass't	3,000 00
Salaries City Court	414,000 00
Total	$14,848,054 32

ON COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Advertising	$10,000
Contingencies	4,000
Coroners' fees	35,000
Cleaning and support County offices	24,000
Disbursements and fees (Sheriff)	180,000
Election expenses	350,000
Jury fees	25,000
Printing	12,000
Rents	10,000
Salaries, Legislative	46,200
Salaries, Executive	215,100
Salaries, Judiciary	375,145
Stationery, &c	10,500
Charitable institutions	675,000
Sundries	40,000—$2,168,645
Making together for support of City and County Government	$17,216,649 32
To these accounts must be added the amount to be raised for State tax for 1872	$8,745,040 32
Interest on City debt	6,072,627 74
Redemption of City debt	858,420 00
Interest on County debt	3,413,670 00
Making an aggregate estimated expenditure for the support of City and County Governments in the year 1872	$32,122,427 07

The total City and County revenues applicable to the payment of these expenses, is estimated at the sum of..... 2,000,000 00

Which would leave balance to be raised by tax.....$30,122,427 07

The existing authority to raise money by tax for the foregoing purposes, is provided by chapter 583 of Laws of 1871, as follows:

Two per cent. on the valuations of real and personal estate in the County, for the year 1870, or.....$21,575,072 48
An amount equal to the excess of State tax for 1872 over that of 1870, or..... 840,649 10
Making together.....$22,415,720 58

or $7,716,806 51 less than the sums estimated by the several Departments with the State tax and interest on, and redemption of debt required. If sufficient tax should be raised on the valuations of the year 1871 to liquidate such estimates the rate of taxation would be 2 60-100 per cent., instead of 2 per cent. as now provided.

By chapters 9 and 20 of the Laws of 1872, it became the duty of the Board of Apportionment, created thereby to "make and file an estimate of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New-York, in each Department and purpose thereof, from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of April, 1872, both days inclusive, and also for the interest on the City and County debt due on the first day of May, 1872," not exceeding the sum of $7,600,000. The interest thus to be provided for amounts to $2,706,690 87, and leaves for all other purposes, for one-third of the year, $4,793,309 13, or $945,978 97 less than one-third of the estimated expenditures of the year, as made by the heads of Departments. If the sum to be raised by tax this year is restricted to two per cent., the sum of $4,706,838 38 only would remain out of the means so authorized for the support of the various Departments for the remaining eight months of 1872, instead of $12,826,840 10, which is the balance of their estimates.

The Board of Apportionment, constituted under chap. 583 of laws of 1871, can only apportion the specified sums authorized to be raised by the Two per Cent. act of 1871, and any excess of expenditure over such apportionment is strictly forbidden. These sums, with the other revenues applicable, amount to $24,415,639 76, or 75 per cent. of the whole proposed expenditure for 1872. The interest on the City and County debt, and the redemption of the amount falling due, must be provided for, as well as the State tax, and on these items, amounting together to $14,916,777 75, out of the total of $32,122,427 07, no reduction can be made. The several Departments of the Government are created and in operation, and nothing but such legislation as will insure an immediate reduction of expenditures can prevent the necessity of a much higher rate of taxation than that of the year 1871, and the great deficiencies of that year must be provided for by an increase of debt.

As the Government is now constituted there are thirteen Departments, besides numerous offices and other bodies, all spending money without feeling any of the responsibilities of raising it. Either economy must be practiced, or a higher rate of taxation must follow, and from this there is no escape. The methods of the previous year were to delude the public by a low rate of taxation and to provide other means by adding to the permanent debt. Legislation which will compel an economy of expenditure that is entirely practicable, without diminishing the comforts or convenience of the public, is very much needed.

The undersigned feels it his duty to lay this subject promptly before your honorable body, and to ask such legislation as may in the judgment of the Legislature seem proper. The legislation of this year (this far only) makes provision for a certain class of claims against the City and County, leaving the other claims, which are equally meritorious, to be provided for by future legislation. The attention of your honorable body is again respectfully solicited to the necessity of the early passage of a bill similar in its effect to that one which has been for several weeks before the Senate, relating to the local improvements of the City, for the relief of contractors now holding contracts against the City, and for provision to meet those claims so immediately and urgently demanded for work which they have been twice vetoed, and also to provide means for the payment of assessments on Corporation property. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. E. BLAKESLEE, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. L. B. PRENCE, of Baltimore, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge J. G. ABBOTT, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge F. A. HILDRETH, of Lowell, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

CHAS. K. TUCKERMAN, Esq., Ex-Minister to Greece, is at the New-York Hotel.

SAMUEL SCHELE, a City Marshal, was removed yesterday, for extorting illegal fees.

A temperance lecture will be delivered at the Bowery Theatre to-morrow evening by "Ned Buntline."

Since the commencement of this year, 1,636 patients have been treated at the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Gen. GEORGE B. COCKHILL, of Iowa, and Judge W. A. CARTER, of Fort Bridger, Utah, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The teachers of the evening schools will be paid their salaries up to December, at the Department of Public Instruction today.

At Association Hall, last evening, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND delivered to a crowded audience his lecture entitled "The Social Undertow."

Hon. WM. SLOAN, of North Carolina, Hon. JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, and Hon. H. A. TILDAN, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, HUGH MCCOURT, who assaulted Officer SULLION at a dog-fight, on Thursday, was held in $600 bail to answer.

Dr. COLTON lectured on "Laughing Gas," before a large audience, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum.

Dr. WINSLOW last night delivered a lecture at the New-York University, on "Events that Gave Rise to the Adoption of our National Constitution."

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT delivered a supplementary lecture in the Academy of Music last evening, before a large audience, on "Longevity and Vitality."

GEORGE WEBER was committed by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, for having appropriated $150 belonging to his employer, LEOPOLD SCHEPP, of No. 189 Duane-street.

Yesterday afternoon a frame building in the grounds of the Colored Home, at Sixty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000; no insurance.

"Water" was the subject treated of at the Liberal Club, last evening, by Prof. F. LEROY SATTERLEE, who illustrated his subject by a number of experiments.

The Baroness H. WALLEN, of St. Petersburg, Capt. ETHOLIN, of the Russian Navy, and Congressman ALEX. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, Wis., are at the Hoffman House.

Dr. DERLIN, of No. 309 Avenue A, while driving yesterday, was thrown from his carriage at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Avenue A, and sustained serious injuries.

O'BRIEN, MCNAMEE and CLEMENTS, the assailants of Officer TULLY, were committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, to await the results of the officer's injuries.

GEORGE GINGLAN was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday, on a charge of stealing $700 worth of jewelry from Mr. FREDERICK A. HOLLY, No. 111 West Forty-first-street.

JOHN and EDWARD HAGGERTY were arrested in Tompkins-square yesterday while carrying off a box of tea they had stolen from the store of RICHARD KLEBELE, No. 116 First-avenue.

SAMUEL DOWN, of No. 75 Ferry-street, was knocked down and seriously injured by an express-wagon yesterday, near Hudson and West Eleventh streets, while stepping from an Eighth-avenue car.

Copies of the plans for constructing sewers in the Sixth and Seventh avenues, have been lodged with the Controller, the Department of Parks and the Common Council by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The French Indemnity Committee organized last evening, with M. E. CATLUS as President; Messrs. GERDY, COUDERT, and CHARLIER, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. MERCIER and VILLAR, Secretaries, and A. VOTABLE, Treasurer.

JOANNA FLYNN was yesterday found lying in an area in Monroe-street, suffering from the effects of a serious blow on the head, inflicted by EDWARD DONNELLY, with a tumbler, in an affray on Thursday night. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The annual election of officers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association will be held at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, on Monday, at 8 P. M. Rev. A. H. BALLARD, D.D., will deliver an essay, entitled "The Relation of Children to Christ and His Church."

JOHN HOGAN and JOHN TRACY were arrested and taken to Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of peddling without a license. They were selling United States rifles from a wagon in the street, for fifty cents apiece. Locked up in default of bail.

The Committee of Importers and Grocers, who went to Washington to confer with the Finance Committee of the Senate relative to contemplated changes in the tariff, have returned, and report that they have been assured that if any changes are made in the tariff they will not take affect before July 1.

EDWARD CALLAGHAN, one of the "Shooter Hill Gang," was brought before Justice SCOTT, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing JAS. LYNCH, on Thursday night last. He on confessed he stabbed the man, but said he did it "at LYNCH's request." He was locked up to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the attic of the two-story frame building No. 109 Division-street, occupied by Mrs. FANNY STERN. The fire extended through to the building No. 107½, occupied by H. C. BERNEKE. Damage $200. Mrs. STERN and her son, ROBERT COHEN, aged sixteen years, were arrested, charged with setting fire to the premises.

Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Fifth-avenue, have been numerous this week. The students of the National Academy of Design and the lady students from the Cooper Institute School of Design were visitors on Wednesday and Thursday. The art students of the private schools for young ladies will visit the Museum today.

The scale warehouse of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & Co. has been removed to No. 311 Broadway, increased facilities being necessary for their immense business. Fifty years ago this firm began the manufacture of scales, and now 60,000 are required for the market in all parts of the world, a fact showing the value set upon articles turned out by them.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, WILLIAM CHASE, son of the defendant, was on the stand, and on being asked if he was married he declined to answer the question. On being pressed to tell the grounds of his refusal, he said that two women claimed him as their husband. This spoken with much embarrassment, evoked a roar of laughter, and the witness left the stand in considerable confusion.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation will resume the investigation of the charges against the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, this morning at 10 o'clock, and on Monday the same Committee will sit at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the office of the Ship-owners' Association, No. 80 Pine-street, to hear complaints and suggestions regarding Harbor-Masters and Pilot Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute last evening, Mr. V. N. BLANCHFORD explained the operations of a machine for cutting irregular forms in wood, iron or stone; he referred to a new roofing material of wood, first saturated with coal-tar, and by subsequent operations made fire and water proof, and concluded by explaining a proposed substitute for the Bessemer process of purifying iron.

BROOKLYN.

A bill has been drafted, for submission to the Legislature, to divide the Twenty-second Ward.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy-five was held last evening, and amendments to the new charter considered.

The lady principals in six of the public schools have presented a petition to the Board of Education, asking that their salaries be raised from $1,600 to $1,800.

The report of the Fire Marshal for the month of February shows that there were during that period thirty-one fires, on which the loss was $88,000; insurance, $63,800. Three persons were burned to death.

Last evening, the body of a man apparently about forty years of age, five feet seven inches in height, wearing a blue flannel shirt, black dress coat, dark pantaloons, gaiter shoes, was found in the water at the foot of North Second-street, Williamsburg. It had apparently been in the water about two months.

LONG ISLAND.

The act for the funding of the Newtown and Long Island City bonds provides for a Board of Audit to be composed of Mayor DITMARS, Supervisor R. C. GRAHAM, of Long Island City, and Supervisor BURROUGHS, of Newtown.

Yesterday morning JOHN VALENTINE, of East Meadow, was found in his house burned to death. He was lying in the fire-place, his arms under his head, and his body burned to a crisp. It is thought that he had a fit and fell into the fire.

Rev. ALEXANDER MILLER, Presbyterian minister at Springfield, will neither preach a funeral sermon nor allow a corpse to be brought into church, on the ground that the "custom is unscriptural and that many lies are told in funeral sermons."

STATEN ISLAND.

The ferry-boats have resumed their night trips from Stapleton.

Rev. Mr. SPELLMEYER preaches his farewell sermon in the Methodist Church, Stapleton, to-morrow evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Catholic societies of Newark are making arrangements for a parade on St. Patrick's Day. They will be joined by a number of societies from New-Brunswick, Trenton and Jersey City.

The body of a colored child was yesterday found in a cigar box on an empty canal-boat, at Newark. The child was afterward discovered to be that of THOS. JACKSON, and is believed to be born still-born.

MICHAEL REDMOND was found dead in the house No. 18 Monroe-street, Newark, yesterday, under suspicious circumstances. Mrs. HANNAH, a sister of deceased, claimed that he had fallen from the stoop and broken his neck.

JAMES FARLEY, MIKE CARD, GEORGE S. SCHUMACKER and MATTHEW FINNEGAN, have been arrested in Newark, charged with being the persons who brutally assaulted Mr. BANNERMAN on Monday evening, and robbed his jewelry store on Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Diseases of the Lungs benefitted by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CARWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is so pure and sweet, patients soon become fond of it.

[Advertisement.]

WILL BE INTRODUCED—The KNOX Spring style of gentlemen's hats will be introduced on Saturday, March 2, at Nos. 212 Fulton and No. 178 Broadway, and in the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Call and inspect this work of art.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, March 1.—SUGAR weak; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 9¾@10 reals per arroba. EXCHANGE easier; on bankers of United States sixty days, currency, 227½ premium; short-sight, 229½ premium; sixty days' gold, 12@12½ premium; short-sight, 13½@14 premium; on London, 24½@24¾ premium; on Paris, 9¼@9½ premium.

Passengers Arrived.

By steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—P. Wainwright and family, John D. Hoffman, Mr. Thomas, Edwin Kelly, Francis Leon, J. R. Benn, Mr. Beechman, W. Cornell and family, Mrs. Dr. Beechman, Judge J. D. Creagh and wife, Miss Rosa Dean, E. Range, Chas. Lathrop, J. C. Spencer and family, W. H. Doyle, J. F. Yokuma, J. McDonald and family, Miss Mary E. Sibley, C. Bertle and family, J. L. Ackerman, J. Oden, Mrs. Dr. G. L. Cuzco, Caleb White and wife, Mrs. A. G. Mercer, Mrs. Lerouz, M. Fitzgerald and wife, F. Sheerer, Mrs. A. Carlisle, G. P. Bagan, United States Navy, Y. Gonzalez, Y. Gomez, Y. Gomez and family, Jas. Coleman and niece, L. Harris and wife, Dr. W. B. Reed, T. R. Devereux and wife, Mrs. J. H. Tucker and child, Mr. O'Neill and child, Capt. J. M. German and wife, R. Chaves and family, C. Dexter, C. Speer, W. E. Hough, A. Bullis, Rose Helen and child, J. S. Safford, Mrs. McCauley and child, G. E. Hendee, United States Navy, G. F. Berry, F. Reader, G. Lind, T. Tapia, R. Gomez, Y. Gomez, J. Perry, Perseval, J. Rampany, J. B. Reeve, D. Day, G. C. Williams, S. Migle, F. Bayardo, T. Ripomsield, Dr. Kisco, J. Arango.

By steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—John B. Norris, George B. McClukey, E. E. Atkinson, J. R. Kerdrick, S. Baer, Thomas Ruth, wife and child, E. White, Wm. Smith, S. Collins and wife, Mrs. M. Focke, Miss Annie Cook, Miss Mary Cook, J. M. Freeman, R. Shaw, S. T. Barrett and wife.

MISTAKE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:22 | Sun sets.....5:53 | Moon rises, 12:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:51 | Gov. Island..1:40 | Hell Gate.....3:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Malta, (N. G.,) Ladewig, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Tritnacria, (Br.,) Tadmann, Glasgow, Henderson Bros; The Queen, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Helvetia, (Br.,) Grieve, Glasgow, F. W. J. Hurst; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks.

Barks Milanx, (Br.,) Slocomb, Aspinwall, Crandall, Bertenex & Co; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Oelrichs; Tucker & Lighthouse; Aukathor, (Norw.,) Haveson, Queenstown and Falmouth, Totens & Beckman; Elisa Pratalongo, (Ital.,) Pagliano, Cork or Falmouth, Heycrick & Co; Harzberg, (Ger.,) Kickuson, Brahms, Oelrichs & Co.

Brigs Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Foulke; H. H. Benvey, Lee, Port Henry, Fla., Winchester & Dunham; Ada Cameron, Hilton, Belize, Hon. G. F. Bulley; New Beerta, (Dutch,) Yonker, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. C. H. Eaton, Shackford, Omoa, Hond., Jas. Pouike's son; W. E. Rowe, Poole, Barbados; R. W. Lord & Co.; Sunbeam, Whitman, Santa Cruz, &c., Yates & Porterfield; Sybil, (Br.,) Honing, St. Johns, P. R., James W. Rivell & Co.; Mary Patten, Cummings, Havana; W. C. Lee, Chester, Havannah, Chas. Williams, Wilmington, N. C.; Evergreen, Lawrence, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; Bart Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones